VOLUME X3.

ESENT TIME

re People Rust h to Keep Events.

Differ From

Physical

portance to Those Unhappy.

Forks

ds & Co.

RSHEIM & CO.,

Y'S SALE

BARPER

TURE

PETS, sry Brick House, IONROE-ST.

CTION, Ill 15, at 10 o'clock. Chamber Sets, One in e. Spiendid Range, Bre Lambrequins, etc. Entire

one year from May L. N. PLEESHEIM & CO.,

ril 16, at 10 o'clock

ng-Room Furniture

PETS,
Ware, Kitchen Ware, a.
ISHRIM & CO., Aud'th.
ORE & CO.,
Abash-av,

ERY LARGE

SHOES,

RE & CO.

y, April 14, AT 9:30 A. M.

at 9:30 a. m.,

G. Ware.
G. Ware.
Gillow Ware.

AN & SONS,

OTS,

GLASSWARE

at 9:30 o'clock.

HATCH,

ences Promptly At-

Fur and Wool Hats,

CANDIES,

of Every Day Comment the HISST in the work the HISST IN THE HIST

SALE GLASSWARE

abash-av.,

N SALE

PERS

ISTOM-MADE

enty-first-st.,

ENTIRE OUTFIT,

THE SUCCESS

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE

ding more than ordinary attention. Under its present able management the trade of THE PUTNAM has note than trebled---and, indeed, has the beand been so great for its POPULAR

Usterettes, Men's Suits, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

During their Grand Spring Opening, and for the past ten days, that Mr. W. H. Farlong, the Resident Manager, under Furiong, the Resident Manager, under whose personal supervision all the Clothing for THE FUTNAM is made, has found it necessary to visit their manufactory at suce in order to replenish Spring stock, which was supposed to be fully adequate to the demand. But the trade of THE to the demand. But the trade of the properties that, notwithstanding the enlargement of its stores and trebling of the stock, it still finds itself worked to its

most capacity to meet the demand. Messrs. MIMER, BEAL & HACKETT rank second to no Ready-Made Clothnufacturers in this country, are prictors of THE PUTNAM CLOTHthe preprieters of THE PUTNAM CLOTH-ING HOUSE, and the fact is rapidly becoming apparent to all that they originate their own styles, which are always the latest, and something not to be found in any other Clothing House; that they manufacture all the Clothing sold at THE PUTNAM, and that in dealing with us you are dealing direct with the manufacture and they are the labber's and the er, and thus save the jobber's and the

whilesaler's profit.

With Mr. Furlong's return from the last the public may look for something new in materials and styles, an examination of which will convince the most sentive that it is no longer necessary to stronize merchant tailors in order to st line material and a perfect-fitting ent, equal in every particular to manating from any Merchant Tai-g Establishment in the land.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 131 & 133 Clark-st, and 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,

W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager. TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Tribune Building

A large Corner Office, with Vault, on the Second Floor. Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Room 8.

OFFICES TO RENT In La Salle Block.

Several very desirable Offices, with vaults, warmed with steam. Building fully fire-prof, and with elevator.

THOMAS & BRAGG,
La Salle Block.

TO LET. bending, over Matson & Co. s Store, fronting on MEAD & COL. MEAD & COL. 10 La Salie-st.

STATIONERY, &c. ULVER, PAGE, Sign U-HOYNÊ&.Co. BLANK - BOOK MAKERS.

Outlis for Banks a specialty. Every kind of Brank-Book made to order. LITHOGRAPHERS.

ITERS and ENGRAVERS.

sting done in all its branches.

Trying on Wood, Stone, Copper, or Steel.

Tork done on our own premises. BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY AND PRINTING,

BUSINESS CHANCES. A gentleman of position, with a capital of \$25,000 (payable in installments), who can take charge of the office and financial departing the office and financial departing business (controllments), may be admitted as a particle of the office and increasing affecturing business (controllments) and the office of the office of

We are constantly receiving New and Elegant Styles of

CHAMBER SETS.

Of the most unique designs, at from \$30.00 and upwards. We are showing some real

GEMS IN PARLOR GOODS.

Many special patterns that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

NOVELTIES

In Fancy Furniture of every description, comprising wares suitable for every room in the house, both useful and ornamental, in immense quantities and excellent selections.

No one should feel satisfied to purchase any article of Furniture before inspecting our stock and getting our prices.

SPIEGEL & CO., 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

> NEAR JACKSON-ST. BAKER'S CHOCOLATE.

Lower

Cheaper

of WALTER BAKER & CO., but universally recognized as the stand-ard of Excellence and Purity. Ask for BAKER'S, and take no other.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. Our Book of choice Chocolate Receipts will

WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c. CHICAGO

Furniture, Carpets, Wall Papers, **Curtains**.

Carrying the largest stock of these goods of any bouse in the West, which embraces all the late NOV-ELTIES, it will be worth your while to call. 156 to 162 WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe.

LIBRIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT. LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT FLAVORING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES, AND SAUCES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Frees." "Lancet." "British Medical Journal. &c. GAUTION.—Genuine only with the fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

Consumption in England increased ten-fold in ten years."

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT MEAT. To be had of all Storekeepers, frocers, and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. DAVID & CO., 4, Mark Lane, London, England.

Celebrated Bicycles.

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE IN A BICTOLE. Extreme rigidity combined with moderate
weight; the isolation of the rider from all metallic
withmition; case and power of running; closeness of
build and elegance of form; best materials and workmanship. We claim that the combination of patents
of which we control the monopoly is necessary to
realize this high standard, and that without them it is
impossible to make the best Bicycle in the market.
Fully illustrated price-list free on application.
Special forms to American purchasers.
First-class Agents wanted throughout the Union.
The Coverity Eschimits' Compart, Lim't, Ceventry, England,
The original makers of the Bicycle in Great Britain.
London Offices, Molbora Viaduct, E. C. MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.

On and after this date Passenger Trains of this. B. will arrive and depart from the corner of Arche and Stewart avenues at the regular schedule time.

O. S. LYFOED, Supt.

A. S. DUNHAM, G. P. Agt. OPTICAL GOODS.



THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880-TWELVE PAGES

We have now upon our counters the most superb stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing we (or any other firm) have ever shown in this city.

We have the very latest and newest styles in all Departments, and guarantee satisfaction to every patron.

Our goods are acknowledged by all to be better made, better trimmed. and more stylish, than are produced by any other house in this coun-

It will pay you to inspect our stock. JAMES WILDE, JR.,

& CO., The Popular Clothiers, CORNER

STATE & MADISON-STS. CHICAGO, ILL.

Orders by TELEPHONE promptly attended to.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S **FURNISHINGS**

We call attention to our stock of

have ever shown. All the latest London and New York Novelties are represented. Our stock of

1-2 HOSE

Represents the products of the best English, French, and Irish manufactures. The designs and colorings are unusually attractive. Every department is full of new, choice, and desirable goods.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 STATE-ST. FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above Bonds until April 25 at 102, and thereafter until turther notice at 102%. CHAS. HENROTIN, 106 Washington-st.

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st. GERHARD FOREMAN,
IE Washington-st.
B. S. DREYER & CO.,
S Washington-st. IRA HOLMES, Washington-st. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., cor. LaSalle.

REPOSITORY, GRANDS Nos. 47, 49, 51 and 53 Adelaide-st., TORONTO, CAN.

GREAT SPRING SALE 300 HORSES,

On April 27, 28, 29 and 30, Amongst which will be found Matched Pairs, Single Drivers, Saddle and Work Horses of every descrip-tion. These horses are direct from the breeders, and are well worthy the notice of intending parenasers. W. & D. GRAND, Proprietors and Auctions

Mark Twain's

Retail price will be paid for this book, in cloth binding, at COBB'S LIBRARY, 29 Washington-st.

FURS preserved from Moths, stored in fire-proof rooms. For perfect safe-ty leave your Furs or address to send for them with BARNES, 86 Madi-son-st. (Tribune Building).

PRESIDENTIAL

lowa, Missouri, and Kentucky Republicans Declare Their Prefer-

Three State Conventions for the Election of Delegates.

lows. Harmonious and Enthusiastic, Is Solid for James G. Blaine.

Kentucky and Missouri, Divided and Disorderly, Instruct for

Generous Courtesy of the Supporters of Blaine

In Striking Contrast with the Fierce Partisanship of the Third-Term

Massachusetts to Select Her Four Delegates at Large To-Day.

Probability that No Instructions Will Be Given the Delegation.

A Wholly Apocryphal Story that Sam Tilden's Formal Withdrawal Is Written.

Organization of a Strong Anti-Grant Club in the Twelfth Ward.

cate a Growing Blaine Feeling.

Additional Returns from the Country Indi-

A BOOM FOR BLAINE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 14.—The Republican State Convention was the largest ever assembled in the State. Every county but

full delegations.

The Convention was called to order at 11 a. m. by J. S. Runnells, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lucas, temporary organization was announced: President, Waldo M. Potter, of

Mr. Potter, on taking the chair, said the Republicans had met to open the campaign against the same issues they had battled for wenty-five years, and against the Democratic party whose funeral oration was pronounced in this hall not long ago by a member of that party. But they now call it the Re-form party. It has had control of Congress for a year, and has not produced a Statesman who could prepare a reform measure in Congress. The party would vote for its only consistency, and is in abject subserviency to the South. The question is: Shall we let the South enter the White House? This Convention is to select men who are to decide this question personally. I can follow the lead of that grand old man Washburne; that great lawyer, who towers above his fellows like his own Green Mountains, E. F. Edmunds; the Hamilton of this age, who took a bankrupt Treasury and made the National credit the best in the world; or that old leader and soldier who led us through the War. But of them all I prefer

THE HEBO OF ALL HEROES, who knows the ups and downs of politics, the man acquainted with all the departments of Government and the people of this coun-try; the man who will make no mistakes in appointments, and who knows where to go to lift the cover off of treason and see where the fires of Rebellion are burning—James G.

On the announcement of Blaine's name the Convention rose en masse, and yelled, and shrieked, and threw up their hats for several shrieked, and threw up their hats for several minutes. When quiet was restored, the Convention proceeded to elect Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions, the latter Committee as follows: First District, James Harlan, Henry County; Second District, John Russell, Jones County; Third District, M. C. Woodruff, Dubuque County; Fourth District, W. B. Perrine, Chickasaw County; Fifth District, J. D. Nichols, Benton County; Sixth District, E. Chickasaw County; Fifth District, J. D.
Nichols, Benton County; Sixth District, E.
H. Styles, Wapello County; Seventh District, S. D. Nichols, Guthrie County; Eighth
District, J. J. Stifflin, Union County; Minth
District, J. D. Ainsworth, Monona County.
At 2 o'clock the Convention reassembled,
when the Committee on

reported as follows: President, Col. John W. Chapman (a Grant man): Vice-President, First District, S. C. Curtis, of Louisa; Second, Horace Anthony, of Clinton; Third, R. A. Richardson, of Fayette; Fourth, H. C. Hemmenway, of Blackhawk; Fifth, James Wilson, of Tama; Sixth, W. Crosby, of Appanoose; Seventh, J. W. Harvey, of Decaur; Eighth, S. W. McEdderry, of Union; Ninth, D. D. Chase, of Hamilton; Secretary, C. M. Holton, of Johnson.
On motion, Col. R. Root, of Lee, Frank Hatton, of Des Moines, and C. A. Fricky, of Scott, all Grant men, were appointed to conduct the President-elect to the chair. The Colonel was greeted with cheers, and returned thanks for the honor conferred by the tremendous minority of the Convention, and accepted it as an evidence of the confidence in his feality to the party, whatever be its decision. While he was a Grant man first and last, he could work as earnestly and vote as often and long for James G. Blaine if the party decided to nominate him. The grest question was the supremacy and success of Republican principles.

He kept the Convention in a roar of good humor, and put it in good trim for the PERMANENT OBGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF RESOLU-TIONS, Dresented by the Hon. James A. Harlan, as

follows:

Recoved, by the Republican Party of Iowa, in State Convention assembled:

First—That, adhering to the principles of the Republican Party as heretofore andounced by its National Conventions, we do not deem it necessary or expedient at this time to restate them in the form of a platform.

Second—That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national republicality, party, experience in public affairs, and adhesive to the principles of the Republican party for President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

Third—That as Republicans of lows, recognis—

P. Walker.

Elohth District—J. K. Falkner, Logan Mekee. Alternates. James W. Capurton,
Phomae H. Hardin.

Ninth District—A. E. Adams, R. T. Wood.
Alternates, H. B. Eversolt, J. R. Dyke.

Tenth District—W. W. Culbertson, Morris
M. Hutchings. Alternates, R. Gudgel, John
Mass.

MISSOURI.

BULLDOZED BY FILLEY.

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Louis, April 14.—The Missouri State
Republican Convention to-day at Sedalia was
ruled with an iron hand and run exclusively

by Chauncey I. Filley, Grant's chief manager in this State. George H. Shields was active-ly at work in the anti-third-term interest be-fore the Convention assembled, and was sanguine enough to think he had secured a

sanguine enough to think he had secured a strong following; but, when the Convention opened, David Wagner, ex-Judge of the Su-preme Court, was elected Temporary Chair-man, and took his seat with a speech for

man, and took his seat with a speech for Grant. J. C. Broadwell, their Temporary Secretary, was also a pronounced Grant man. On , calling the roll of the districts to make up the Committee, a struggle arose in the Ninth District, which finally pervaded the whole Convention, and confusion ran riot for half an hour. At one time a regular brawl was imminent, which was finally settled by reference to the Committee on Credentials. The whole trouble arose from try.

tied by reference to the Committee on Credentials. The whole trouble arose from trying to control matters. During the whole meeting there was continual disorder, half a dozen speaking at once. It appeared that the Grant men were in the minority in the district, but were determined on seating a delegation. Filley forced a recess until the matter could be settled.

MEANTIME A GRANT CAUCUS
was held and a ticket for delegates at large
was fixed up, with Filley at the head of the

was fixed up, with Filley at the head of the list. Filley's speech to the caucus was un-compromising and bitter. An anti-Grant caucus was also held, and ex-Gov. McClurg was nominated against Filley. When the Convention reassembled at 3:30 p. m. the Ninth District matter was settled by refus-ing to allow any representation to Worth

troversy led to confusion, as a result of which Filley's following literally hooted down all attempts of members to be heard on the other side. The ballot for delegates-at-

had been choked off in the Convention. As one member expressed it, they "didn't even have a chance to grumble."

To the Western Associated Press.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 14.—The Missouri State Republican Convention, to nominate delegates to the Chicago Convention, as-sembled here to-day. Sedalia is crowded to

sembled here to-day. Sedalia is crowded to suffocation.

This morning all the Congressional Districts held caucuses at 9 o'clock, and elected delegates to Chicago, members of the State Central Committee, and Electors, save in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh. From the First District—John A. A. Weber, Nicholas Berg, delegates; Judge Newcomb and John Krauss, committeemen. Sixth District—R. C. McBeth, W. B. Maynard, delegates; W. D. Hubbard, W. D. Tyler, committee; D. H. Budlong, Elector.

Eighth—W. J. Terrill, J. C. Stevens, delegates; R. C. Crowe, D. E. Fuller, committeemen; J. V. C. Knauss, Elector.

Ninth—J. B. Deele, S. C. McClosky, delegates; J. B. Deele, M. Campbell, committeemen; R. Y. E. Wyatt, Elector.

Tenth—C. D. Neel, George Hall, delegates; William Sullivan, J. J. P. Jones, Committee; O. W. Mullins, Elector.

Eleventh—T. J. Whiteman, H. N. Cook, delegates; D. W. Eversoll, M. Lehman, and R. S. Ryers, Electors.

Twelfth—Col. Hiller, Joseph Adams, delegates, T. Welfth—Col. Hiller, Joseph Adams, delegates.

delegates; D. W. Eversoll, M. Lehman, and R. S. Ryers, Electors.

Twelfth—Col. Hiller, Joseph Adams, delegates; H. W. Weber, G. B. Herndon, and B. M. Painters, Electors.

Thirteenth—R. A. Buckner, Stewart Corkener, delegates; W. H. Day, John H. Fricke, and L. A. Thompson, Electors.

When the names of the members of the different committees were called,

A STRUGGLE ENSUED in the Ninth District, which finally pervaded the whole Convention, and confusion ran riot for half an hour.

At one time a regular brawl was imminent, which was finally settled by reference to the Committee on Credentials.

The whole trouble arose from Besch trying to control matters. During the whole meeting there was continual disorder, half a dozen speaking at once.

The Convention finally adjourned until 9 p. m.

Filley, after the adjournment, announced a

The Convention finally adjourned until 2 p. m.
Filley, after the adjournment, announced a Grant caucus, to meet immediately, when some one cried out that they were all for Grant, but not for Filley.

THE GRANT CAUCUS

agreed upon a full list of delegates, members of the State Committee, and Electors to be presented to the Convention, and passed resolutions favoring instructions for a solid vote for Grant at Chicago, and for voting as a unit on questions before the National Convention. During the caucus J. Milton Turner and other colored delegates made carnest appeals that colored Republicans should be sent to Chicago as delegates at large and from districts, but they were disregarded. Subsequently they held a meeting and advised the colored men to think and act independently. The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock,

colored men to think and act independently.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, and took another recess for an hour to allow those who had not participated in the Grant cancus to consult. During this recess the Blaine delegates held a cancus, but did nothing except agree upon the nomination of ex-Gov. Joseph W. McClurg as delegate at large in place of Chauncay I. Filley, of St. Louis, against whom a strong opposition had developed.

When the Convention was again called to

col. John Scott moved to strike out the words "or expedient" from the first resolu-tion to make it read better, as they were su-perfluous in an Iowa Republican platform. The motion was lost, when THE RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED as reported by the Committee.

It was moved that the Chairman of the State Central Committee be instructed to send a telegram of greeting to the Republican State Conventions in Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Missouri, announcing that Iowa instructs her delegates to vote as a unit for Blaine.

Blaine.

An amendment was made and carried that the President, Col. Chapman, send the dispatch, to which the Colonel responded he would do what he could to help the Blaine

The Convention then proceeded to elect lelegate to the Chicago Convention, as fol-The Convention then proceeded to elective delegate to the Chicago Convention, as follows:

First District—J. S. Hurley, of Louisa, and H. Burrell, of Washington.

Second District—H. C. Carr, of Cedar, and J. W. Thompson, of Scott.

Third District—George W. Bassett, of Clayton, and P. F. Sturgis, of Fayette.

Fourth District—S. J. Upton, of Linn, and R. M. Haines, of Poweshiek.

Sixth District—J. R. Greenlee, of Marion, and George D. Wooden, of Keokuk.

Seventh District—C. W. Lewellyn, of Page, and W. P. Sharpe, of Cass.

Ninth District—B. F. Harkness, of Humboldt, and W. D. Lucas, of Story.

The delegates at large were next in order, when the Grant men began to figure to

when the Grant men began to figure to
GET IN THEIR WORK.

It was finally decided that J. S. Clarkson of
Des Moines, D. B. Henderson of Dubuque,
Sam Clarke of Keokuk, and George D. Perkins of Sioux City, should represent Blaine,
and E. C. Foster of Clinton, C. E. Poor of
Des Moines, R. Haverfield of Crawford, and
F. B. Stacy of Mitchell, should represent
Grant, and if there were any Sherman and
other fellows they must come in with Blaine
or Grant or get counted out.

THE BOLL AT LAST

was called, each county castific its vote for
Blaine or Grant, with the following result:
Blaine, 715%; Grant, 1824.

The Blaine delegates were declared
elected.

The Blaine delegates were declared elected.

Col. John Scott, of Story County, said inas much as some of the Blaine men might die he would move the election of four alternates to the delegates at large, which was adopted and J. H. Powers, of Chickasaw County, G. A. Morse, of Adams, Dr. J. G. Schrader, of Johnson, and B. F. Elbert, of Monroe, were nominated as soild Blaine men and elected.

The following greeting dispatch was sent by President Chapman to the Massachusetts Convention:

was one of the finest bodies of men ever assembled in this city. The utmost good cheer and harmony prevailed. Its delegates will go to Chicago as a man to fight for Biaine to the end, with no mental reservation for a dark horse. They cannot be bought, sold, nor driven, but will stick and vote even after the gas is turned off in the hall.

KENTUCKY. A DISORDERLY GATHERING. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—A more turbulent meeting was never held in Kentucky than the State Republican Convention this evening to select delegates to Chicago. Superior organization, and a full-fledged de-termination to have things their own way, enabled the Grant folks to make almost a

clean sweep, although the Blaine and Sher-man adherents fought their battle for all it was worth. Col. John W. Lewis was Temporary and the Hon. James Speed was Permanent Chairman, both being Grant men. Their selection, of course, meant that Grant would be instructed for, but the other side never gave up, and waged war to the bitter end, making a right gallant struggle for suremacy. The report of the Committee or Resolutions aroused the wildest excitement,

A SPLIT SEEMED INEVITABLE, but the good sense that has always charac-terized the Republican Conventions was recalled to-night, and the vanquished finally acquiesced in the decision of the majority. No quarter whatever was shown by the third-term followers, and they never rested until instructions to vote at Chicago as a unit for Grant had been adopted. Col. W. O. Bradley, of Lancaster; John H. Jackson, of Lexington; and John D. White, of Clay County; as well as Walter Evans, of Louis-ville, by the grace of the others, were se-lected delegates to Chicago from the State at large. The Convention adjourned sine die at 10 p. m. The vote stood generally 880 for Grant, and 558 for Blaine and Sherman.

Grant, and 553 for Blaine and Sherman.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by George Denny. Jr., Chairman of the State Committee. The call of counties showed a representation larger than usual. John W. Lewis, of Washington, was elected Temporary Chairman, over John J. Landrum, of Gallatin County, the vote standing 800 to 500, the former showing Grant's strength in the Conformer showing Grant's strength in the Con-

vention.

Mr. Lewis, on taking the chair, made a strong speech in favor of Grant, which was loudly applauded. Thomas Speed, of Louisville, was made Temporary Secretary.

A motion pledging every delegate to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, created a long and hot debate between the friends of Grant and the opposition. At times, a dozen delegates were addressing the Chair at one time, and wild disorder prevailed. The resolution was finally declared adopted, amid loud protests.

Committees on Credentials, Resolutions, and Organization, were appointed.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

PRICE FIVE CENT

MASSACHUSETTS.

will be considerable trouble. H Dawes will preside. The Comm Resolutions has been made up for pose of defeating any anti-Grant Blaine resolution, and strong efforts the delegates favor Edmunds, and will try and force a resolution dec to be a man of character and ab

would put the party on the defensive.

THE SHIBMAN MEN

THE AND THE SHIBMAN MEN

THE Blaine men are strong meither

bers or character. Their chief hope

division of the Edmunds and Si

forces. They encourage the anti-thir

resolution. The successful ticket wi resolution. The successful the ably be Senator Hoar, Preside Amberst College; Col. Codman and James M. Barker, of Pitts favored by Dawes. These are the Edmunds men to-night, an ences of the party leaders suited in any change so far. Tare so few in numbers that no choice of tickets will be made; content themselves in advoca

SHERMAN'S LIEUTENANT

NEW YORK.

the headquarters of the anti-Tilden delegates at the Empire House. Committee rooms have been reserved at that house for Kelly.

RE ONCE MORE WITHDRAWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A Washington special to the Evening Bulletin says: A Democrat of prominence, one who has held a high position in the councils of his party, informed your correspondent to-day that Tilden has written a letter, to be read at the New York Democratic Convention at Syracuse, declining to be a candidate before the Cincinnati Convention, and withdrawing his name. The reason assigned for this course is the condition of his health. This samt gentleman says Tilden prepared a letter two months ago withdrawing his name, but the intercession of personal friends prevented it from being made public.

WHY ME. SEYMOUR WILL NOT BE A CANDIlarge gave Filley 319 votes to his opponents 189. This result was greeted with loud cheers for Filley, and more confusion ensued. The Committee on Resolutions brought in a majority and minority report. The majority report embraced a resolution instructing the delegation to vote as a unit on all questions, and to support Grant as the candidate for President. This was adopted, the minority report being faid on the shelf as a matter of course. There was a bitter feeling over the manner in which the minority had been choked off in the Convention. As

WHY MR. SEYMOUR WILL NOT BE A WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—A gentleman just from New York stated to your correspondent to-day that it was wholly out of the question to expect Horatio Seymour to accept the Defocratic nomination or allow his name to be used in any way. Hosaid that while the old gentleman was now in good health, that he could not stand the severe strain upon his nervous system that would necessarily accompany an exciting Presidential contest. DATE.

SHERMAN.

A SLASHING CUT BY THE TOLEDO BLADE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Toledo, O., April 14.—The Blade of this Toledo, O., April 14.—The Blade of this evening surprised its readers by making a revelation on the Presidential question, having heretofore been non-committal. In a long editorial upon the party in selecting a leader and standard-bearer for the coming campaign, it says: "The strength of the opposition is such that the Republicans must emplop all their resources to obtain a victory. They have no margin to allow for the commission of mistakes or to prevent the tory. They have no margin to allow for the commission of mistakes or to prevent the reparation of possible errors of judgment. Confronted as they are by a powerful enemy thoroughly trained in the arts of political warfare, adept in all its stratagens, and determined almost to desperation to grasp complete power, every exertion must be made to secure victory. The dispositions for battle must leave nothing neglected that will in the least contribute to a successful issue. This brings us to the important question of the leadership of the party in the coming campaign. We regret to say that indications seem to point unmistakably to the conclusion that whosoever it may be, at all events it should not be the Hon. John Sherman. We have come to this conclusion with the greatest reluctance. All that the strongest admirer of the Secretary of the Treasury can say in praise of that gentileman's character, his statesmanship, his Republicanism, and his service to the country, will be freely admitted by us. Yet for all this we maintain that his unavailability as a Presidential candidate has been demonstrated beyond a doubt."

doubt."

"VEBY ENCOURAGING NEWS."

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Murat stead and Warner M. Bateman, Preside the National Sherman Club, were elewith Secretary Sherman for some tinday. Mr. Bateman told your correspondation of the they are in receipt of very encouradvices from Ohjo; that the Blaine medoing a great deal of lying, but despit Sherman will have a soud delegation.

NOTES.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.
Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribus
Washington, D. C., April 14.—Exsentative Eugene Hale, who has been
ing the winter in Florida, is represent the winter in Florida and South that the Republicans will provide the south for the south florida and south fl

have Washburne nominated,
THE COMING CHOWN.

Illiant political pamphlet, entitled ming Crown," which has given the areaus so much trouble, was written burnelly.

by a young journalist of Philadel.
Grattan Donnelly.
W NEW HAMPSHIRE STANDS.
at Dispeta to the Chicago Tribuna.
RAPIDS, I.a., April 14.—Four hantern excursionists passed through
evening. Gov. Head. of New
e, was interviewed on the political
Said New Hampshire was solid
Republican candidate who could
utilden.

POTULE VOICE FOR BLAINE.

Depute to The Catego Fribus.

BOR. Mich., April 14.—The Wasnty Republican Convention, held
adopted strong anti-third-term
and elected a solid Blaine deleState Convention.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

ANTI-GRANT REPUBLICANS.

number of prominent and influential fifth-Warders held an informal meeting ovening at the residence of Mr. T. S. Al
Mr. No. 705 West Monroe street, for the one of taking steps to insure the nomon of a Presidential candidate other than resident U. S. Grant. Among those out were Messrs. H. H. Rice, W. R. Suf
Homer Galpin, W. H. Beebe, Ald. J. Wieigh, D. L. Hough, J. W. Fenald.

Whitney, S. S. Gardner, G. Newcomb, ander White, R. F. Williams, W. H. eh, J. L. Parisb, E. B. Baldwin, P. Boy
J. F. Lawrence, H. L. Pinney, Prunk ar, W. McCarthney, W. S. Pox, T. S. 1984, F. C. Ingalls, R. E. Jenkins, and Wakefield.

ing this, he believed they should and nite together on some solid basis, was that the Republican party needall to put forward its strongest man, he figured out the vote, he would see Republican candidate, to be successed carry New York. It was a good them to come together and consult the very life of the Nation was inthe outcome of the next Presidenter.

e not so good as if he had taken the

noved that the Chair appoint a committee of ix Tweifth Ward Republicans to select del-rates to the State Convention,—half of them be supporters, respectively, of Washburne of Blaine.

T. Rawleigh as representing the Blaine Interest.

In the debate which preceded the passage of the resolution Mr. Gardner said that he hought the action was a little premature, and that preparing a ticket so soon would rive the Grant men a chance to prepare their leket, and, by placing a few of the anti-Grant delegates' names upon it, they would sneced in getting at any rate several of their delegates' names upon it, they would sneced in getting at any rate several of their delegates elected. He had known very great snecess attend the party in a primary election in which the names of the delegates to be voted for were announced only a few minutes before the opening of the polis.

Mr. Baldwin said that the object of the resolution was to prepare a ticket to be presented at the opening of the polis.

Mr. Gardner said that this was going too far; he would like to know who the men were before he voted for them.

Mr. Ingalls did not feel like joining in any grusade against Grant or any other of the hepublican candidates, but he did want to so the best man nominated. He believed there was a good deal of truth in the assertion which had been made, that the fight between Grant and Blaine had been so serimonious that, at the National Convention, it would be deemed advisable to drop them both.

Mr. White said that it would be well to

is would be deemed advisable to drop them both.

Mr. White said that it would be well to work ap sentiment in the ward, so that they would understand what they were voting for it the priminary. In his belief, the success of Gen. Grant meant the defeat of the Republicas party. In the leading Eastern cities, in St. Louis, and other places, the sentiment against Gen. Grant was taking definit shape, and Anti-Grant. Associations were being formed. In this city the public sentiment was against Grant, and he believed that any other candidate would be unanimously supported by the party here.

Mr. Lawrence said he had never attempted to disguise his sentiments, which always had been in favor of Blaine. He would like to see fifteen Blaine delegates from the Tweifth Ward who would hold up their hands for him first, last, and all the time. He had tested the feeling of the party in the Tweifth Ward, and had come to the conclusion that Gen. Grant had a great many friends, shrewd men, who would do excellent work for their candidate, which would have to be watched by those opposed to them. He had learned, too, that Washburne had a great many friends, shrewd men, who would do excellent work for their candidate, which would have to be watched by those opposed to them. He had learned, too, that Washburne had a great many friends, a following of great respectability, both as to size and quality. The great thing needed was to combine against Gen. Grant, and it would be well, if Washburne men were elected delegates, to see that Blaine, and not Grant,

Mr. Beebe said that it was true in one sense

rize, just as it had happened activity in the country's instary. Then such bitter opposition arose a compremise and to be effected, and he believed that this sould happen in the coming Convention. During the late compagen he had met and talked with a number of Germans who were unanimously in favor of Mr. Washburne, who, if he was nominated, would accept be

who, if he was nominated, would accept be youd a doubt.

Mr. Rice said that he wanted the Committee just appointed to get together, to canvass the ward, learn its sentiment, and prepare something to present to the meeting at an early date. It was not necessary for them to report formally any names for delegates until later on, when it might be deemed advisable to call upon them to do so.

On motion, it was then resolved that the Committee act as an exceutive committee, with power to call any future meetings.

Mr. R. E. Jenkins believed that Mr. Washburne was the strongest man by all odds, and that when there was any doubt about any of the candidates the party should unite in support of the strongest man.

After a few more remarks from other speakers, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

THE GRANT "ROUMERS"

met yesterday afternoon in the Palmer House club-room. As assart Gov. Beveridge presided. Counselor—H. Willet, who had taken upon himself the task of editing for publication the signatures to the call for this meeting, presented his report. It contained nothing but the "upper crust" in the various walks of life.

A Committee of One was instructed to present printed copies to the morning papers for publication.

After some discussion it was resolved to hire a brass band to do the outside tootin'. Gil Pierce, Emery A. Storre, and Sheriff Hoffmann were appointed a committee to draw up the customary resolutions and plat-

hire a brass band to do the outside tooth.

Gil Pierce, Emery A. Storrs, and Sheriff Hoffmann were appointed a committee to draw up the customary resolutions and platform.

It is expected that Pierce will furnish the historical data. Storrs the wit and epigrams, and Hoffmann the — but it is more advisable to wait until the resolutions show up.

There was some talk about curtailing the speakers. Gil Pierce ravored short orations, and urged his views to a considerable extent. Doubtless he wanted to give the horn-blowers an opportunity to earn their wages. The matter, however, was finally allowed to drop. It was resolved to construct the list of Vice-Presidents this morning at 11 o'clock. It is possible that Genz Logan in his speech this evening may not allude to any political questions. The vast majority of his hearers would doubtless be well pleased if he were to urge the repeal of the duty on printing-paper.

"Long" longs returned from Springfield

to urge the repeal of the duty on printingpaper.

"Long" Jones returned from Springfield
yesterday moraing, and hied himself to the
Palmer, where he remained the most of the
day, receiving calls and talking up things
generally. His mission to the Capital was
less successful than he anticipated. The result he attributes to the political stupidity of
Reece, candidate for Secretary of State.
Jones claims one more delegate for Grant
than was given him by The Tanbung correspondent. He always did have a way of
getting more than anybody else. His official
desk at Sterling will be tarned into a footstool again this afternoon.

Gen. Logan remained in his rooms at the
Palmer the greater portion of the day, receiving calls and answering letters and telegrams.

THE BLAINE MOVEMENT

is steadily and aurely growing in all parts of the city and county. The headquarters were crowded yesterday morning with active of the "plumed knight," and the very best of friendly feeling prevailed. The reports were eminently satisfactory. Several important consultations were held, and it was resolved to force the battle to the utmost. The city will be thoroughly districted, and a complete canvass made for the purpose of ascertaining the preference of every Republican within the municipal limits.

PROM THE COUNTRY.

the municipal limits.

The reports from the country show that the anti-third-term feeling is continually growing. The following are a few specimens out of nearly a bushel received yesterday:

Dwight, April 18.—Our Convention will be held at Postine Thursday, the 18th. Seven of our township delegates are for Blaine and two for Grant. I am of the opinion that our delegates to the State Convention will be made solid for Blaine.

delegation was terribly smashed, and, had the Blaine interest moved earlier, there would have been a solid Blaine delegation. Jake Wheeler would have come nearer the facts if he had said be was solid for Grant and the remainder of the people for Blaine.

Lanaret, Ill., April 12.—The feeling in our community is drifting stronger for J. G. Blaine every day. I am confident that Carroll County will be for Blaine.

Larchyramb. Ill., April 18.—One of the most prominent politicians in Montgomery County writes: "Anything I can do to advance Blaine's cause in this section will be performed with the greatest pleasure."

PAXTON, Ill., April 18.—You can count on Ford County sending a solid delegation to Springfield, all in the interest of Blaine. Our court being in session, I have had a chance to talk with different men from all parts of the county, and the expression has been invitaout a dissenting voice; that, as far as they knew, James G. Blaine was the Joice of the Republicans of the different townships that they will instruct their delegates to the County Convention to vote for Blaine delegates to the State Convention.

BLOOMINGTON, April 12.—I have no doubt that it would be entirely safe to say that two-thirds of the Republicans here are for Blaine. The opposition to Gen. Grant is deepening every day. Many of our best Republicans say they will instruct the totae of Grant's defeat. I think we shall send a Blaine delegation to Springfield.

Manssum.o. April 12.—I believe Blaine will get the votes of a majority of Platt County's delegates to the State Convention. We aff admire Gen. Grant is moved as a summar of the shall send a Blaine delegation to Springfield.

Manssum.o. April 12.—I believe Blaine will get the votes of a majority of Platt County's delegates to the State Convention. We aff admire Gen. Grant and would say no unkind over against him, but the most of ms feel that all of Uncle Sam's children should be treated equally, and that we should not follow the English custom of giving all te the elder brother.

THE

QUINCY, Ill., April 14.—The funeral of the late Mayer Rogers took place this afternoon, and was very generally attended. The funeral services at the family residence were atal services at the family residence were attended by the relatives and the members of the City Council, in charge of the ceremonies, and the remains were escorted to the Vermont Street Baptist Church, where a great concourse of citizens assembled. All the civic and military organizations of the city appeared in the procession. Nearly all the husiness houses were closed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS,
HAMBURG, April 14.—Arrived, Frisia, from
New York.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Arrived, Vaterland, from Antwerp.
QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Arrived, Spain,
from New York; Amsterdam, from Rotterdam.
MOVILLE, April 14.—Arrived, Anchoria,
from New York.

THE BUTTER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The butter meretiants of this etty are seeking an alliance with the dairymen of the country, that Congressmen may be influenced to enact laws to prevent the adulteration of butter and to regulate the sale of 'oleodiargarine. The manufacturers of oleomargarine were so attentive to the Congressmen in their recent visit, that the dairymen did not have an opportunity to present their case.

CLOSED UP.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribens.

CARPINITE WILLE. III., April 14.—The Valley Woolen Mill, rented and operated by Humphrey & Morris, formerly of Racine, was closed to-day. The property of the firm was ested under my attachment by Carson, Pirie, Scota & Co., of Chicago, and other firms of that city. Limbilities, \$2,500; assets, nothing.

FRUITS INJURED BY FROST.

PETERSHURG, Va., April 14.—The heavy frost of several nights paist has killed the fruit crop in this section, and generally seriously injured vegetation.

Respicyment for the Dull Season.

A tecop of Zulus have arrived in New York. They are to travel with F. T. Burnam through the summer, and in the full windertake to wreet Canada from Great Britain.

FORBIGN maffeld Wi Resign Early Next Week.

Gladstone Can Have the Premi ership if He Will Accept It.

ussia to Organize a Corps of Observation for Service on the Chinese Frontier.

Talk of Arbitration in the Pending Chinese-Russian Controversy.

Execution of Oters, the Would-Be Regicide, at the Spanish Capital.

Fifty Thousand People, Mostly Women, Witness the Chastly Performance.

Particulars of the Turco-American Conflict of Authority at Con-

Consul Heap Has High Notions of the Rights of the American Ottisen.

GREAT BRITAIN. CABINET COUNCIL.
Cable Special to The Tribune.
LONDON, April 14.—The Cabinet met to-LONDON, April 14.—The Unbinet met to-day for the first time since the dissolution. The members were all present, and their inutual greetings before the session were made up of condolences on their defeat, and congratulations on their approaching release from the responsibility of power. Earl Beaconsfield is reported to have said he re-Beaconsfield is reported to have said he re-poled at the prospect of spending the remain-ing years of his life in the cold shade of op-position. It is believed that this will be the last meeting of the present Cabinet, and that at the meeting to-day arrangements were made for presenting the resignation of the Ministers to the Queen immediately on her

eturn to England. DUBLIN, April 14.—The Mansion House Relief Committee Fund has reached £145,000.

The expenditures to date are £104,000.

DEAD.

LONDON, April 14.—Rehert Fortune, English author and botanist, employed in 1867 by the United States to collect in China seeds of ten shrub and other plants, is dead, aged 67 years.

SUSPENDED.

The Captain of the steamship Montana, which went on the rocks in Cook's Bay, has been suspended for six months for not using the lead. the lead.

THE LIBERAL MAJORITY.

LONDON, April 14.—The Liberal majority over its combined opposition, including Home-Rulers, will be about sixty. The Irish members who are piedged to follow Parnell's active policy number thirty-six.

nell's active policy number thirty-six.

THE MISSING SHIP.

LONDON, April 14.—The most intense excitement reigns in this city regarding the safety of the training-ship Atalants, which left Hermuda on the 1st day of February bound for Portamouth, and which is now seventy-three days out. The Captain of the West India steamer Tamar, which has just arrived, reports having seen on his outward passage to Aspinwall and also on his return a large copper-bottomed vessel bottom up. The rough sea prevented the Tamar from ascertaining the name of the derelict craft. Ac-

PARIS, April 14.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: The Russian police have just discovered a secret society at Vasilostrow. Sixteen members of it were arrested after a desperate resistance.

20 the Western Associated Press.

Moscow, April 14.—The Gazette says:

"The reasons upon which Chiras referent to

"The reasons upon which China refuses to railfy the Kuldia treaty are that the mountain passes would remain in possession of Russia, and 5,000,000 rubles might be better expended by China in military preparations."

THE CZAR'S PREFERENCES.

St. Petersmure, April 14.—It is stated that the Czar would prefer international arbitration upon the Kuldja question rather than war with China. At the same time it plainly intinated that prudence on the part of China would indicate that it would be wiser for that power not to push her demands too vehemently. In this immediate connection the Golos publishes an elaborate semi-official statement of the armament which Russia can utilize in the event of war.

PROF. MARTENS

which Russia can utilize in the event of war.

PROF. MARTENS

has published a long and able review of the entire Kuldja question, in which he admits the justice of the demand that Russia restore Kuldja, provided Chims will agree to protect the frontiers of Russia from the raids of predatory bands. He believes the United States and France may yet be called upon to act as arbitrators, and in that event would be able to settle the whole question satisfactorify without resort to arms.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—The Heroid states that a Russian corpsol observation will shortly be stationed in Turkestan, on the Chinese frontier, under command of Col. Kurapotkin, who was chief of Gen. Skobeleff's staff during the Turkish war. From ten to fifteen vessels will go to Chinese waters, instead of five as first announced. The whole Pacific fleet will be under command of Admiral Boutakoff, and will include the tronciad Duke of Edinburg.

GOKISCHAKOFF'S ILLNESS.

Berklin, April 14.—Prince Gortschakoff's illness is paralysis of the bowels.

STANYATION.

Lendon, April 14.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The Golor is informed from Ovenburg that the long continuation of winter has completely exhausted the necessaries of life in that region. Rumors of starvation are daily increasing. Five thousand families cannot obtain sufficient food."

OTERO.

MADWID, April 14.—Otero's conduct yesterday and last night displayed the greatest coolness and composure until late in the evening. The only refreshment of which he would pariake during the entire day was an omelet and some coffee. He held a missal in his hand most of the time, and appeared to be reading or lost in thought. He refused to pray or recite a rosary with the chaplains until late in the evening, when he asked for the Almoner of the paines. As he could not see him he ended by confessing to the Vicar of San II Defanso. Up to this time he had been confident that his sister

and advocate would succeed at the palace.
At his request the Captain-General of Madrid and the Duks of Lesto, chief of the Royal household, went to the Chapel and held.

A LONG INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER, but nothing of what was said has been made known. He was visited in the prison by the chief civil and military authorities the chief civil and military authorities during the night. He still refused food of drink, and his pulse, which was over 112, was irregular. He looked pale and anxious, and refused to see his sister, whose tears and grief distressed all who were present. He even refused to reply to a touching letter from her.

ent. He even refused to reply to a touching letter from her.

At half-past 7 this morning the streets and open ground before the prison were covered with a dense growd, the majority being women, who chattered, laughed, jostled, and pushed the guards and police, of whom there was a strong force. On the staircase were the Brothers of the Order of Peace and Charity ers of the Order of Peace and Charity waiting with large green candles orna-mented with green ribbons, and having the red medals suspended at their necks. The principal authorities of Madrid were in the chapel with the regicide, who

WEPT AT A TOUCHING EXHOBIATION
from the Civil Governor.

WEPT AT A TOUCHING EXHOBIATION from the Civil Governor.

The prisoner had passed a quiet night, rising before 4 to hear mass. He partook of the secrament, and at last expressed repensance. He still exhibited great coolness, refusing all food but wine and biscuits. He made a long confession during the night to the chaplain of the Royal Pulace.

At 8 this morning precisely the Judge gave the signal for devarture, and the regicide descended to the gate of the prison, preceded by priests bearing a crucifix, by police and the brothers Peace and Charity with tapers. The prisoner was titred in a black and violet robe, a round cap, a scaplarium on his shoulders, his fettered hands grasping an image of the Virgin. Several of the priests and brotherhood entered the prison yan with 0 tero, while others headed the procession with a crucifix borne aloft. The crowd, which was still composed chiefly of women

PRESSED ABOUND THE ESCORT, PRESSED AROUND THE ESCORT, and when it arrived at the plaza where the scaffold was erected it could not have numbered less than 10,000. In front of the gibbet, which stood on a low platform, wit the bench upon which the convict sits. Death is caused by the pressure of an iron bar, which causes instant strangulation.

Two executioners from Valladotid had preceded the arrival of the regicide. The ground was guarded by a strong force of cavalry, infantry, and gendarmes with fixed bayonets.

The morning was beautiful, and the sun infantry, and gendarmes with fixed bayones.

The morning was beautiful, and the sun
gilded the wooded mountains in the distance. When the regicide ascended
the scaffold he was deadly pale,
and his hands trembled. The
troops formed a large square round the
scaffold. The executioner scated the regicide
on the bench and covered his head. At
fourteen minutes to nine the signal was
given, and

THE PRISONER WAS GARBOTED. life seeming to be almost instantly extinguished. The body will be exposed until the brotherhood cart it to the cemetery, where a corner is reserved for criminals of this

stamp.

In Ministerial and official circles there is no talk of the prisoner having made any political revelations. He simply expressed contrition for his crime, and recommended his brother and sister to the protection of the

It has been no easy matter for Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Prime Minister. to decide King Alfonso to allow Otero to be executed. The young Queen had been horribly frightened by the attempt made on her husband's life on December 30 last, and so nervous had she remained for some time afterward that on two occasions she nearly fainted at the door of Atocha Cathedral when persons approached the royal carriage to present a petition. On another day while walting in the reterio with King Alfonso, she clasped his arm and gave a loud scream as a poor-dressed lad came up and begged for the freedom of his father who was in prison. Her health for several weeks after the attempt of Otero was so much shaken that she remained in her room, receiving no visits and THE YOUNG QUEEN.

was so much shaken that she remained in west India steamer Tamar, which has just arrived, reports having seen on his outward passage to Aspinwall and also on his return a large copper-bottoned vessel bettom up. The rough sea prevented the Tamar from ascertaining the name of the dereliet craft. According to the computation of the Tamar's Captain, the vessel was about 1,000 tons. This is not far from the size of the missing craft, which is 688 tons.

THE COMING CHANGE.

LONDON, April 14.—The Daily News states that Beaconsfield will have an audience with the Queen Sunday, when he will communicate to her Majesty the decision of yesterday's Cabinet Council. The Ministry will probably resign Tuesday.

The Times, in a leading article this morning, says: "Whoever may be sent for first by the Queen, it seems to be understood that in a very oral sense the decision will rest with Gladstone, and that Gladstone is not yetcommitted to an absolute determination in the matter. It is certain that very great pressure will be put upon him to accept officially a responsibility which he cannot really escape."

RUSSIA.

ANOTHER SECRET SOCIETY.

Special Capta.

ANOTHER SECRET SOCIETY.

Special Capta.

PARIS, April 14.—A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: The Russian police have just dissovered a secret seeigty at Vasciant states and secret secrets as the council.

THE MET ON SATURDAY, without the presence of the King, and both

IT MET ON SATURDAY,

ing of the Council.

IT MET ON SATURDAY,
without the presence of the King, and both
the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice declared to their colleagues that the
Supreme Court and Counsel for the
Crown had expressed their decided opinions on legal grounds against a reprieve,
which neither the circumstances of the case
not the hardened attitude of the criminal
could justify. Political considerations were
adduced by Senor Canovas to demonstrate to
his fellow-uninister; that Spain could not
show clemency to a regicted when Russia
and Germany had severely repressed the like
attempts, and also that the Cabinet which
had executed Moneasi could not plausibly
commute the senience of Otero. For
these reasons the Council unanimously
decided to advise the King to allow the
senience to be carried out. Señor Canovas
went on Sunday night to the palace and saw
the King, to whom he
motives of his Ministers' decision, and
for more than an hour he spoke presingly and eloquently to persuade Alfonso
whose disinclination was very visible, and
who, moreover, mentioned her Majesty's decided repugnance to this act of severity,
Finally the Minister obtained from the King
the reluctant promise that

HE WOULD NOT INTERPERE

cided repugnance to this act or severity. Finally the Minister obtained from the King the reluctant promise that

HE WOULD NOT INTERPERE

with the sentence.

It was much noticed in Madrid society that on that night, contrary to custom, no member of the Royal family was at any of the theatres, and we hear, from very high authority, that in the place, a painful scene of tears was enacted when Queen Christina and the Princess of the Asturias were informed by the King that reasons of state and considerations of foreign policy must determine the death of Otero.

The Madrid people are much divided in the appreciation of the execution. The Spanish Conservatives are so anxious to court the favor of Germany and Russia that they approve the conduct of the Cabinet, and the public opinion

SHOWS VERY LITTLE INTEREST
in the fate of Otero. The Liberals, however, do not share these views, and they state very frankly the opinion that they would have seen their young King follow the example of King Humbert of Italy with all the more satisfaction because the trial and declaration of Otero established beyond doubt the absence of political intentions in his attempt, whereas Moncasi, in 1879, to the very steps of the scarfold reiterated the political hatred and motives which had impelled him to fire on King Alfonso.

The dynastic Liberals, who aspire to become the counselors of the King if Senor Canovas should resign his power this summer, are unanimous in condemning the severity of Senor Canovas, and they say that he thus loses a golden opportunity of associating the name of the young Queen and the fast approaching event of an heir to the throne with an act of elemency, which the sentiment of an impulsive people would have unanimously applauded.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION.

LONDON, April 14—A letter from Constantinople, dated April 5, gives the following particulars of the conflict of jurisdiction between the United States Consul-General and the Ottomore authorities.

can constant which are the case with any other foreigners, who is a criminal offense must be delivered up to the American Consulate for judgment. This is not the case with any other foreigners, who, if charged with a criminal offense against an Ottoman Judge, although his case would be watched by a criminal offense against an Ottoman Judge, although his case would be watched by a dragoman of his Consulate. A month ago an American citizen established in business at Constantinople

HILED AN OTTOMAN SUBJECT

accidentally. He surrendered himself to the American consul, after having remained hidden for a tow days. In the meantime the Turkish police seized everything in his warehouse in Galata without having asked the assistance of the American dragoman. The accused is an importer of arms, and the Minister of Police forced a box of arms, open and appropriated several revolvers, which example was followed by other officials. Consul-General Heap, who is also Charge of Affairs, was informed of the charge against the American after this act, and on the day orevious to his surrender of the homicide Heap informed the Minister of Police of the fact, stating that according to the supplications between the United States and Turky he would himself by the prisoner. The Minister of Police has not appeared at the Consulated, and fleap has informed Sawas Pasha that he will not surrender the prisoner to the Turkish tribunal, and that he expects evidence to be brought up before the Consular Court.

Thus the case stands at present, If the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious to the Prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious in the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious in the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious in the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious to the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious to the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious to the prisoner is tried by Hean other Powers will serious to the prisoner is tried by Hean ot

Turkish tribunal, and that he expects evidence to be brought up before the Consular Court.

Thus the ease stands at present. If the prisoner is tried by Heap other Powers will

CLAIM SIMILAN PRIVILEGES for their subjects.

A dispatch fron Constantinople, cabled the 10th and dated four days inter from the above letter, stated the prisoner had been tried found gullty of manifacturer, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and that Heap declined to give him up to the Ottoman anthorities,

declined to give him up to the Ottoman authorities.

The following dispatch was received from Constantinople direct to-night:

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14. The American who was convicted of manslaughter before the Consular Court and sentenced to imprisonment for two menths has been sent to the American prison at Smyrna. He was conducted thither by Consul-General Heap himself.

himself.

THE PORTE AND MONTENEGRO.

France, Russia, and Italy have signified their adhesion to the territorial arrangement and between the Porte and Montenegro. GERMANY.

POREIGN VESSELS AND THE COASTING TRADE.

Bergin, April 14.—A bill prohibiting foreign vessels from engaging in the coasting
trade of Germany, except where the privilege is accorded by treaty or Imperial
ordinance, has been read for the time.

BREMEN, April 14.—Two thousand Swedes have left here this spring for the United States. One thousand left Christiania on the 4th inst.

Berlin, April 14.—Baron Von Radewitz leaves for Paris to-morrow.

A supplementary election for member of the Reichstag to-day in the Second Electoral District in this city resulted in the return of Prof. Virchow, Progressist.

London, April 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says Professor Virchow defeated Herr Koerner, Social Democrat, in the election for member of the Reichstag.

BISMARCK's PROPOSITION.

London, April 14.—A Berlin dispatch says Bismarck has requested the Bundesrath to revise and complete the rules instituted in 1871. A council will immediately assemble to discuss the proposal.

FRANCE.

THE BRLIGIOUS CRUKADE.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A special cable to the Telegram from Paris says: An article just published in L'Echo du Parisment. Brussels, says that a complete rupture be-tween the Belgian Government and the Vati-can is imminent.

The Ministerial resolutions published in The Ministerial resolutions published in the Nord Deutscher Zeitung are bitterly complained of by the clerical organs. In Le Debat, to-day, there is an article by John Lemoinne, on the resistance of the Church and of the unauthorized congregations to the recent decrees. He concludes his article as follows:

"If the Bishops wiff be foremost in protecting and propagating the phylloxera which are devouring the vine and the wine of the Lord, we must let them follow their bent until they reach that fatal point at which a separation between two hostile societies be-

eparation between two hostile societies be

EGYPT. THE MED SEA COASTS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 14.—Egypt has decided to occupy the Red Sea coast to Cape Guard a Ful, the entrance to Arabian Gulf, and Ali Riza Picha has been appointed Governor.

VARIOUS.

CUBAN ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

HAVANA, Cuba, April 14.—The Minister of Colonies at Madrid, by the advice of Capt.-Gen. Blanco, has postponed the municipal elections until May 18, 1881.

ROME, April 14.—The Government of Germany will shortly accredit an ambassador to the Vatican, thus reestablishing the cordial relations between the Governments, which have been long estranged.

FOUR AMERICAN CARDINALS.

**ROME, April 14.—It is reported here on what is considered good authority that his Holiness the Pope contemplates creating four additional Cardinals in the United States.

KOHISTAM

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch from Cabul

KOHISTAM.

LONDON, April 14.—A dispatch from Cabul says: Abdurrahman, Khan announces his early arrival in Kohistan. All the Kohistan Chiefs have signed a letter welcoming him back as sovereign.

TALE OF A TUB.

TALE OF A TUB.

Where the Sage of Gramercy Park

Was Inst Seen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, April 14.—The dispatch from
Philadelphia declaring that Tilden would
withdraw was handed to a gentleman, an inmate of Mr. Tilden's house, to-night, with
the request that he would show it to Mr. Tilden.
He took it up-stairs to Mr. Tilden. On his
return to the parlor he handed it back, and
said that Mr. Tilden would not see the
visitor. He added in reply to a question that
Mr. Tilden had not read the dispatch; also
that the sage was in his bathtub.

FAILED TO PASS. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—In the Senate to-day Braunhart's bill for the suppression of stock gambling failed to receive a constitutional majority,—ayes, 18; nays, 16.

A Nob Bill resident had just refused and thrown out one of the collectors for the Bush relief fund the other day when he rang the parlor bell angrily and said to the servant:

"What do you mean by allowing that old cartwheel to lie out there in front of the house? Remove it is once?"

The servant stared out of the window. "I don't see any cartwheel, sir," he said.

"Then you must be blind," and leading the way out to the pavement the rich master pointed to an object lying near the gutter, "What do you call that then?"

"Why, it's a five-cont piece," said the servant, piexing it up. So it was, indeed, and it has been a long time since a five-cent piece hasn't looked as large as a cartwheel to some of our local millionaires.

millionaires.

The Proprietor of the London "Times."

Mr. Walter, of the London Times, was barely awed from defeat in Berkshire in the general overthrow of the Tories. He beat Mr. Rogers, his Liberal competitor, by ninesty-sight votes in a poll of over 5,000, and that was only done by the concllisation of some Liberals and a pledge to support a Liberal Government in the future. It is anticipated that the London Times will, in consequence, thange its tone and tune.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Victory for Lorillard's stein in the Newmarket Handicap Race.

Conclusion of the Big Billiard Match Between Vignaux

The Latter, Though Defeated by Score of 4,000 to 3,118, Puts In an Unbroken Run of 1,103.

other Success for the Chicagos buque—The Game To-Day.

LONDON, April 14.—For the second year in succession Mr. Lorillard has won the Newmarket Handicap in the most gallant style, Wallenstein following up the victory of Parole and defeating his nine opponents like a race-horse, and in a most easy manner. Alrace-horse, and fir a most easy manner. Although the colt has not for some time been doing so well as could be wished, and he certainly looked wretchedly had prior to the Lincolnshire Haddeap, Wallenstein was so highly tried with Parole that the first big handleap of the year was deemed by the manager of the stable to be at his mercy, and Mr. Robbins thereupon backed Wallenstein to with yore than 240,000; but, although the colt seemingly ran fast, he never really looked like rusning, and was besten a long way at the finish. To-day's race clearly proved that the Lincoln running was not correct, for on this occasion he went faster correct, for on this occasion he went faster and steyed longer than any of his opponents, and the farther he had to go the easier he could have won.

was 6 to 2 against Fashiou, 11 to 4 against Prologue, 11 to 2 against Sword Dance, the Real graverits, 100 to 8 being laid against Walley and 15 against Sword Paris 15 against Sword Paris 15 against Paris 16 ag

Wallenstein.

The judge's verdict was: "Won by three lengths; the same between second and third." It was impossible to time the race accurately on account of a blinding rain, which prevented the actual moment when the startflag fell being seen, but it was given as 3:05. THE WINNER.

THE WINNER.

The news of Wallenstain's victory yester-day will be gratifying to the many horsemen in this country who have always held him to be one of the very best 2-year-olds ever brought out, notwithstanding the fact that his early successes of last season were almost everyladowed by subsequent defeats. overshadowed by subsequent defeats, sustained while the colt was evidently not in overshadowed by subsequent defeats, sustained while the colt was evidently not in condition. Wallenstein is a chesting colt, with while markings, and made his first appearance the 15th of last May at Lexington, where he beat Fonso, Knight Tempiar, and Luke Blackburn, in a three-quarter mile dash for 2-year-olds, in 1-17, each colt carrying 100 pounds, and Wallenstein winning easily by two lengths. This race showed the chestnut colt to be a good one, and he was strongly supported in the Tennessee Stakes, at the Louisville meeting, May 27, an exactly similar event to the one in which he was victorious at Lexington. He won by half a length from Fonso in 1:1714, the other starters being Kimball, Luke Blackburn, Hawley, Bancroft, Howard, Big Medicine, and Hinkston. By this time Mr. Lorillard had been informed by his agent, Col. W. H. Johnson, of Nashville, of the wonderful young colt, and gave orders to buy him, the price paid being \$9,000. His next engagement was in the Criterion Stakes at the Chicago meeting, and, as he came here with an immense reputation for speed, he was strongly backed by the knowing ones at \$300 to \$100 for Kimball and \$30 for the field. Barrett, Mr. Lorillard's first jockey, came all the way from New York to ride the race, bringing along a new jockey suit for the occasion. The race was one of the greatest surprises of the season, Wallenstein being all abroad before three quarters of mile had been sone, and had scribed in this race set the critics at work and almost without extendrilles at work and almost without extendri

Victory, a close second, and Kimball third. The running of Wallenstein in this race set the critics at work, and, almost without exception, they declared him to be a "Sanday horse," and one from which Mr. Lorillard would get very little of his \$9,000. To the inexperienced eye the subsequent running of the colt seemed to confirm their judgment, but it should be remembered that after leaving Chicago all of Wallenstein's races were run against aged horses, which is quite a disadvantage to a 2-year-old, although, of course, the customary weight for age was

but it should be remembered that after leaving Chicago all of Wallenstein's races were run against aged horses, which is quite a disadvantage to a 2-year-old, although, of course, the customary weight! for age was conceded him. At Saratoga, July 24, he was only a head behind Egypt (an almost invincible horse at the distance) in a three-quarter-mile dash for all ages, the distance being run in 1:20% over a very heavy track. At the Jaroma Park fail meeting, Oct. 17. Wallenstein won a three-quarter-mile dash for all ages in 1:18%, beating Lady Middleton, Orlole, Chiquito, Avenger, and Terror—rather an inferior lot—with ease. Two days later, at the same place, he won a mile dash for all ages in 1:46, such high-class horse as Checkmate, Lady Middleton, Bonnie Wood, Orlole, Lulu, and Alleveur being behind him in the order named. This was the fastest mille run by Wallenstein in public during the year, but, as he did it easily late in the season, and over a heavy track, it cannot be taken as a criterion of his merit. He was then shipped to England in company with Mistake, Siy Dance, Falsetto, and other of Mr. Lorrillard's horses. His first engagement on the other side of the water was in the Lincolnahire Handlean, one mile, run at Lincoln March 17. Parole was also named in this race, but, as Wallenstein proved himself the better horse of the two at the weights in a trial, Parole was sent to Liverpool to run for the Cup, Wallenstein representing the American interest at Lincoln. The race was won by Mr. Rymill's Rosy Cross,—Wallenstein not being placed.

The Newmarket Handleap, which he won yesterday, is a sweepstakes of 15 sovereigna each, 10 forfeit, with 500 added,—the distance being a mile and a half. It was won last year by Parole, and the fact that the old gelding's stable companion led Ethe field home this year shows that "the Yankees" can run some even when heavily weighted. Of the fourteen 3-year-olds that accepted the weights, bearing in at minety-four, ninety-two, and eighty-nine pounds, respectively. Geraldin

BILLIARDS.

PARIS, April 14.—The billiard match between Slosson and Vignaux was concluded to-night. Vignaux took up his run where he left it last night and added eighty points, making a total of 1,551 points without a miss. Slosson made a great effort to restore his fortune, and succeeded in achieving a run of 1,165 points, during which he was repeatedly cheered. Vignaux, however, soored the S00 required for last night and won the match.

In to-night's play Slosson scored 1,560 points, which, added to his previous count, makes the total 3, 118.

At the conclusion of the match Slosson asked Vignaux to give him his revenue. Vignaux has not agreed to do so yet, but it is probable the encounter will be resumed in a fortnight.

PEDESTRIANISM.

BUYFALO, N. Y., April 14.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, arrived here to-day, in company with Dobler, who looks well. O'Leary is arranging the details for his fournament. His prizes amount to over \$1,200, the largest over

water and an expension of the same and an expension

states he hopes his challenge, backed we at the he hopes his challenge, backed we a desert of \$500 in the Clipper, of the result in the American team, Dobler and Breath at the American team, Dobler and Breath at the American team, Dobler and Breath at the Clipper of the second of t

BASE ALL.
This afternoon the release This afternoon the hiteago nine of its will make its first appearance on the win Stocking Park in a game with the Dubant Club. The condition of the round in have been considerably improved, desire to see the reorganized nine with number of new and strong played doubtless draw out a good attendance.

Special Dispects to The Chicago The Dubauque, Ia., April 14.—The Dubant and Chicagos played a second game to an The score was 10 to 1. The Chicago given seven whitewashes. Goldmin the pitcher's position, and the Dubant cured three hits. The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art, O., April 14.—The Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors.

Cancar Art Art Chicago made in hits and eleven errors. Arguments Advance

Adverse Action on the Nort

Youngstown, O., April 14.—The Iron the ting Circuit was formed here yesterday, prising Pittsburg and Newcastis, P. Akron and Youngstown, O. The meeting commence at Pittsburg on June 3, and close Youngstown on July 3. The pursu to \$15,500.

OBITUARY. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

eceived with sorrow by many in this or new him well. His past business relationary of our largest importing and sources, his social qualities, his propointons upon all the leading topics of and endeared him to a large circle of Dalcago.

Mr. Cowdin was a self-made man, a

of the world, which was printed by order gross.
When a young man he was an active wayon the organization of the Republica he became identified with it, and was attracted and honored advisors and strong fenders in New York. At one time darkest hours of the cause, when Rebelludaheast hours of the sent in the Frence of the Montalembert, and other prominent how who espoused the interests of the late of

THE REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Kew York, April 14.—The Leaning Particle of peculiar blessedness for the time broken into by death.

THE REV. DR. OSGOOD.

Kew York, April 14.—The Leaning Particle Rev. Dr. Osgood died this morning, and brief illness, of congestion of the lung. Osgood was born at Charlestown, May 30, 1813, and graduated at the Cambrids by vinity School in 1835. After two yells in an and presseding he became page 10 Unitarian Church of Nashua, N. H. Unit the Westminister Church in Providence, I. in 1841, and in 1849 to the Church of the lin New York City. In 1879, he left the Unifor the Episcopal Church, becoming at therein. The decembed was a voluminous on religious subjects. His published an and grations are numerous. He was fur years Home Corresponding Secretary New York Historical Society.

GEN. JAMES MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Gen. James Mischiel proprieter of the Hotel Brunstessuddenly to-night. The hotel employ very reticent about the cause of death fused all information. He was at distinces proprietor of the Congress Hall Albany, and the old American Hotel in the Gen. Mitchell was Quartermuster-General Gov. Morgan's stam.

SAMUEL F. VOORHIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicap Trans.

KEOKUK, I., April 14.—Samuel F. Vordan old and wealthy obtizen, died of parally this heart, aged 75 years. He has been a fident of Keokuk twenty-six years. And of the largest property-owners of the Missan Antonio says the Rt.—Rev. Anthony I. Pellicier, Blassop of this Catholic Dicas to day from a carbunele of the neck, and that morning been found in a bunan shart had arrived a tow day from Aspinwall fun Bunas Parans.

William Carroll's truit-store of Courseless than three weeks of the way. The shipped to Deisignore, the fruit-sea and when it had got down far enough the received by Mr. Carroll. The buse is the received by Mr. Carroll. The buse is the received by Mr. Carroll. The buse is the received by Mr. Carroll. The same and when it had got down far enough.

WASHI

All Efforts at T Practically G Its Fre

Who Are Satisfies

tion to the Tar Commis

cific I The Members H. tending the

corts to Be Ma the Patching

With a Probability with Suppor

House orously Overhaul

Diplomatic and Cons tions Acted Up Senate

THE TAR OPPOSITION TO THE Special Dispetch to The Washington, D. C., Apson, and other revenue-re le Ways and Means Concelly absorband the conists of the Ways and not to report any measur and, if they do not, it is any bill to change the tar before the House for pas

The agitation of the surcesing. The opponent tem are organizing a for the Treasury Departm the Treasury A leading impossions and the surcession of the surce

heads of a low grade wou eargo and appraisement ma higher grade would con the cargo. I saw affidavits by appraisers in the hand Agents of the Treasury, the hands of John Sherman given to the public. I belie guppressed on account of the Presidential election, and to antagonize capital. I we to lift his wings and let us a brood he is covering, a series or turkey-buzzards. I per cent in duty make sugar-refiners of \$1,000 psome of these refiners, spect for either God. See days, it amount per year. As it is then that there are fraud under the present law, the a new law. Mr. Sherman in the morning early that he uniform tariff on sugawent to a meeting of the Committee, and there a let Mr. James in which the mended the polariscope as pedient. I tell you you can two tests alike from the believe that a uniform tariff within two weeks if John only go to the Committee can tell them it would be revenues.

KELLEY ON THE P.

Judge Kelley is said to statement in relation to pasition to the Paper bill. this statement it is report make the claim that the been making a great deal paper manufacturers have

THE TARIFF CON
The friends of revenue
that the bill providing for
sion is er tirely in the inter
ists, and that it is
them. It appears to
the Iron and Steel
lately written letters
passage of the bill, in the
the statement is made th
gress could not, with p
tacif, enact any tarff legis
inquiry contemplated by to
sion. Revenue reformers
mission practically could complish anything before
and that there is no certain
mission, if organized, wou
seform, and that if it did
could obstruct its recomm
further postpone any char
further postpone any char

PACIFIC RAI

COTTONITION TO EXTENDED

BOAD'S CHA

Boads Dispatch to The of the control of course, controlled by the course, controlled by the course, controlled by the course of course, control of course, control of course, control of course, control of cour PACIFIC BAT litical purposes, to have a me to the public domain frant to the Northern P. that Democratic stump-spide populace: "Hear y have taken the domain Republicans stole from the restored it to you"; and

that by doing this they he can by doing this they he can be compared which would built in the Northwest, open ne can come of money invested by their of the road. The managers are understord to make the can build the road.

WASHINGTON.

Practically Given Up by

Its Friends,

Who Are Satisfied Nothing Can By Gained at This

Session.

Arguments Advanced for Opposion to the Tariff Revision

terse Action in Committee on the Northern Pa-

Commission.

cific Bill.

The Members Hostile to Ex-

ending the Time for Completion.

to Be Made Looking to the Patching Up of the

with a Probability of Its Meeting

tires Hooker and Belford Vig-

setie and Consular Appropriaions Acted Upon in the

STION TO THE PAPER RILL.

d Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

GTON, D. C., April 14.—Mills, Mor

ther revenue-reform members of Means Committee, have prac-

andoned the contest, and say to-day do not see how it is possible to re-that Committee any bill relative to

that committee any bill relative to , wood pulp, or which in fact in naterially modifies the tariff. An however, will be made by free-the House to force the Ways and

not to report any measures, even adversely, and, if they do not, it is difficult to see how

the House for passage by a majority

citation of the sugar question is in-the opponents of the present sys-organizing a formidable effort against

aw affidavits to this effect made in the hands of two Special

with Support in the

erously Overhaul the Present

Indian Policy.

Senate.

THE TARIFF.

House.

Navy,

UARY. COWDIN.

S MITCHELL.

The Chicago Tribuna.

14.—Samuel F. Voordigen, died of paralysis ars. He has been alty-six years, and towners of the div.

ELLICIER.

4.—A Name special to the Rev. Anthony Dominis Catholic Dioces.
The of the neck, aged

in a Buller

squirer, April 12

ill-store on Court stree

ne by many persons

in to see a anake which

in found in a buller

ived a few day have

the way. They

to fruit-dealer

in the bunch in was hung up,

the fruit-dealer

in the clerk was cultimated by the store on Court stree

is the clerk was cultimated by the store on Court stree

is the clerk was cultimated by the store on Court stree

is the clerk was cultimated by the store on Court stree

is the clerk was cultimated by the store on Court stree

is and store on Court stree

is and scoured. It is

in and scoured. It

is and scoured. It

is and blotches, and

is something like while the head is,

is the tast stapers to a possible of the street

is and blotches. In the start stapers to a possible the head is,

in the tast stapers to a possible start sta

euchienbers of Prince Potes of Apper who was I de to Count Strock of the Count Strock of the Count Strock of the Count Strock of the Count of t

BOAD'S CHARTER.

ROAD'S CHARTER.

ROAD'S CHARTER.

ROAD'S CHARTER.

ROAD'S CHARTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The House chic Baliroads Committee, by a vote which said to have been as large as two to one, redded to day against giving any extension that of ten years' limit or of six limit, and Mr. Chalmers, of ississippi, Chairman of the Committee, presed the opinion that there would be no mansion of time granted by Congress on the earth of this report. It is said that a lot specule in about Congress have made are short sales of stocks for to-morrow. In action of the House Committee is, course, controlled by the Democrats, and outhern men seem to be actuated by two notives: first, a desire to cripple any Northman enterprise so long as Congress refuses a smint aid to similar Southern schemes, interprise so long as Congress refuses a well as levee, jetty, and other projects; cond, a determination, if possible, lar polical purposes, to have a bill passed restort to the public domain the immense land and to the Northern Pacific Railroad, so the Democratic stump-speakers can say to be Populace: "Hear ye! Hear ye! We wanted it to you"; and

THEY WILL NOT ADD

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

BOAD'S CHARTER.

matter of very great doubt whether the Pres-ident would approve any such bill in view of the fact that the Northern Pacific, under the new management, which is in nowise responsible for past failures, is pressing the All Efforts at Tariff-Revision responsible for past failures, is pressing the road to completion with all the resources that energy and money can command.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC BAILBOADS.

of the Facinc Roads, exacted a heavy bonus from the Steamship Company officials before they would agree to the terms of the contract which provided for a monthly subsidy of \$110,000 to the Steamship Company, and the purchase of the China branch of the line. The inquiry savors of stock jobbing, and some prominent Pacific Mail bears are said to be at the bottom of the transactions.

THE NAVY.

THE NAVY.

REFFORTS TO PATCH UP THIS SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—At the night session of the House, Mr. Harris reported from the Naval Committee his bill to provide for a construction fund for the organization of a navy by the sale of old and worn-out materials; this fund to be added to from time to time by appropriations by Congress. Mr. Harris made a statement in support of the bill, in which the present condition of the navy was set forth and contrasted with that of England. One fact was brought out of interest, namely, that in the art of gunnery the Americans are in advance of European countries. Between 1805 and 1877 \$41,000,000 have been expended on the navy. In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Conger, it was stated that the life of a live-oak sailing vessel was many years, but for steam vessels the duration was necessarily much shortened; while a white-oak vessel wouldn't last until it is finished. An amendment was adopted which forbids an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 each year in this fund. Mr. Converse ridicules the idea of building up a navy of the United States upon \$1,000,000 a year.

THE NAVY

of the United States is the tenth in rank in of the United States is the tenth in rank in the world, or, perhaps, the thirteenth, when it ought to be the first or the second. The proper way to build up a navy is to let the people know what is wanted, and appeal to their patrictism. They will give \$10,000,000, or even \$20,000,000 a year, instead of \$1,000,000. This mode of building up the navy is like boring an auger-hole with a gimlet. Mr. Whitthorne wentured to say that, if the Naval Committee should come forward with a bill to expend that amount of money, they would have Ohio to fight. Mr. Converse said he could pledge the Ohio delegation to support such a proposition. Mr. Whitthorne called the attention of the Chair to this promise on the part of the gentleman from Ohio, and said he would give Ohio a chance to put itself on record before the session was over. Some other bills of minor importance were considered, and then the Committee rose and the previous question importance were considered, and then the Committee rose and the previous question was ordered, on the Harris bill, and also on a bill to organize an expedition to the North Pole; but, the fact that no quorum was present being developed, the House adjourned.

CROOKED WORK. THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRICT APPAIRS.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—There seems to be no end to crookedness in District affairs, no matter what the form of governaffairs, no matter what the form of government here may be. Some interesting testimony was taken to-day by the House Committee on the District of Columbia in its consideration of the issue of drawback certificates by the District Commissioners. According to the testimony of the custodian of
the building occupied by the District Commissioners, he kept a record of the names of
all persons admitted to the building at
night. It appears that among the con-September, October, and November, 1879, were two brokers who have been doing a heavy business in drawback certificates. On being asked how the brokers were occupied during these night visits, the witness replied: "They were sitting at the table working at papers, apparently engaged in the same work that the clerks of the office were engaged in." This night-work appears to have been quite exhausting, for the same witness testified as follows: "It occurred frequently while the brokers were in the office at night that baskets of champagne and refreshments were brought in; don't know who paid for these refreshments. Lunch was never brought in for the clerks at night, except when the brokers were in the office."

becargo. I saw amdavits to this effect made by appraisers in the hands of two Special Agents of the Treasury, and if they are in the hands of two Special Agents of the Treasury, and if they are in the hands of John Sherman they ought to be given to the public. I believe they have been suppressed on account of the approach of the Presidential election, and he does not want to missionize capital. I want John Sherman to lift his wings and let us see what kind of a brood he is covering, whether they are agies or tarkey-buzzards. One-sixteenth of 1 per cent in duty makes a difference to surar-reaners of \$1,000 per day, and, as some of these refiners, having no respect for either God or man, work 20 days, it amounts to \$305,000 per year. As it is acknowledged then that there are frauds on the revenue under the present law, the remedy is to make a new law. Mr. Sherman told me distinctly in the morning early that he was in favor of a uniform tariff on sugars up to No. 13. I went to a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee, and there a letter was read by Mr. James in which the Secretary recommended the polariscope as a temporary expedient. I tell you you can hardly ever get two tests alike from the polariscope, and I believe that a uniform tariff could be passed within two weeks if John Sherman would only go to the Committee of Ways and Means and tell them it would be a saving to the revenues.

KELLEY ON THE PAPEE BILL. brought in for the clerks at night, except when the brokers were in the office."

IT APPEARS THAT

the brokers were accustomed to visit the building at all hours of the night and on Sundays, and that they had free access to the public records during these visits. On these occasions the District Commissioners were represented by Mr. Beai, Clerk in charge of special improvements, and by Mr. Roome, Chief Clerk of Engineers' Department of the District. The latter gentleman testified to-day that he did not know who paid for the wine and lunches, and that he "did not care." The District Committee concluded the taking of testimony to-day. It is understood that a portion of the evidence taken will be turned over to the District-Attorney, and that the attention of the Grand Jury will be called to it. Mr Roome appears to have been allowed to exercise a discretion which should have been reserved by the District Commissioners to themselves. They were the only persons authorized by law to exercise discretion in the allowance of drawbacks, but they took it upon themselves to confide that power to a mere clerk, who was not even required to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties. Moreovyr, Mr. Roome, to whom they gave this large power and responsibility, was once employed in the office of the United States Treasurer, and it is said on trustworthy authority that he left that employment "under suspicion," although nothing was proved against him. RELIET ON THE PAPER BILL.

Judge Kelley is said to be preparing a statement in relation to paper, and in opposition to the Paper bill. In the course of this statement it is reported that he will make the claim that the newspapers have been making a great deal of money, while paper manufacturers have lost.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

The friends of revenue reform maintain hat the bill providing for a tariff commission is ertirely in the interests of protectionists, and that it is only urged by them. It appears to be a fact that he Iron and Steel Association have lately written letters here urging the passage of the bill, in the course of which is statement is made that of course Conress could not, with proper respect for itself, enact any tarff legislation pending the mainty contemplated by the Tariff Commission. Revenue reformers say that the Commission practically could not report or accomplish anything before December, 1881, and that there is no certainty that the Commission, if organized, would favor revenue form, and that if it did the protectionists could obstruct its recommendations so as to orther postpone any change.

DILATORINESS. WORK ENOUGH FOR FIVE YEARS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—Some members of the House of Representatives are beginning to realize the fact that so far as general legislation is concerned Congress has practically wasted four menths and a half, and that it ought now to begin to do some and that it ought now to begin to do something. In the House to-day Mr. Harris, of
Virginia, called up his resolution providing
that, beginning with next Monday, the House
shall meet at 11 o'clock, instead of at noon.
Mr. Harris made a statement showing that
there are now on the calendar a thousand
different bills and resolutions awaiting action.
Every day on which Committees are called
for reports adds from fifty to one hundred
bills to this

ALREADY OVERBURDENED CALENDAR,
while in the House business drags in an un-

ALREADY OVERBURDENED CALENDAR, while in the House business drags in an unexampled manner. For example, the Refunding bill, which was reported by Mr. Wood from the Committee of Ways and Means two months ago, was made a special order for the first Tuesday in March, and from day to-day until disposed of to the exclusion of all other business, except appropriation bills. During the six weeks in which this special order has been in force, the House has devoted exactly one day to the consideration of the Refunding bill, and that day was one Saturday when the House was in session "for debate only," and when not half a quorum was present. The calendar shows that the Committees have been industrious, and they have already cut out more work than Congress can complete in five years at the present rate of progress.

COMMITTEE WORK. THE VOELTER PATENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The House
Patents Committee will enter upon an inquiry Tuesday next in which the proprietors
of pulp patents and papermakers will have an interest as great as that which they have in the bills pending before the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, introduced by Springer, of Illinois, is pending before the Patents Committee. It proposes to repeal the act by which in March, 1877, what is known as the Voeiter wood-pulp patent was extended. The main question which now appears to trouble members of the Committee who have considered the subject is, whether or not Congress has the power to repeal a law granting or extending a patent under which rights may have rested. The supporters of the patent maintain that Congress has not such authority, and that a patent cannot be rescinded by act of Congress. Townshend, of Illinois, of the Patents Committee, who has taken a deep interest in the subject, and is in favor of annulling the patent, has been examining authorities, and thinks that the Supreme Court, in its decision on the Chicago elevator authorities, and thinks that the Supreme Court, in its decision on the Chicago elevator case, has laid down a principle under which a patent can be canceled by act of Congress. That decision held that any law which granted a franchise could be modified or repealed by the power creating it, and, by parity of reasoning, it is argued that

A LAW CREATING A PATENT,

parity of reasoning, it is argued that
irrespective of rights that may have rested
under it, may, in the sense that a patent is a
franchise, be revoked. The ground upon
which this movement against the Voelter
patent proceeds is the charge that the extension was obtained through bad faith, if not
by fraud. Mr. Springer, who introduced the
bill, says that the patent could not have been
extended had a single objection been made.
As the Senate bill was upon the Speaker's
table in the closing hours of the last day of
that Congress a motion was made to take it
up, when Mr. Springer objected: bat, owing
to the most desperate representations to him
on the part, he says, of Mr. Stowell,
then a member of Comgress from Virginia,
that an extension of the patent could injure
nobody, while it would greatly benefit a
wretchedly poor man who had spent his all
in the cause of science. Mr. Springer was
induced to withdraw his objection. Mr.
Springer seems to entertain the opinion that
at that time a "wretchedly poor man" had
no interest in the patent, and that it was
owned then, as it is now, by a combination of
capitalists who used it in the interests of a
monopoly, and to oppress the purchasers of
paper and the public. It is this misrepresentation which Mr. Springer thinks was a
fraud upon the House, and but for it the bill
could not have passed. Mr. Springer will
state these facts to the Patents Committee at
the hearing.

WESTERN SHIP-CANALS.

Representatives Calkins and Cowgill, of Indiana, were before the House Committee on Railways and Canais to recommend the passage of one of several bills now on the docket of that Committee which provides for the survey and estimates of the cost of the construction of a ship-canal from Lake Erie to Lake Michigan to connect Toledo and Chicago. The line of the projected canal will be along the route of the old Wabash & Erie from Toledo to a point near Logansport on the Wabash; thence by the Kankakee River to Chicago. It is the belief of old engineers who are familiar with the ground that this route will present fewer difficulties than any other. There will be nowhere on the line a greater elevation than thirty-five feet, which can be overcome at comparatively small cost. The construction of the Illinois River Ship Canal westward from Chicago would, by connecting with the Wabash & Erie, form one continuous route from New Orleans to Buffalo. WESTERN SHIP-CANALS.

THE EXODUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Senate Exodus Committee examined Dr. Lamb, of Parsons, Kas. Many refugees had told witness they were induced to come to Kanass by circulars which were distributed in Texas last June. Witness had never been able to procure one of these circulars, but had been informed they were signed by Gov. St. John, of Kanass. Did not wish to be understood as saying that Gov. St. John himself issued the circulars, but said he believed they were issued from the Republican headquarters with St. John's knowledge.

Mr. Bosworth, dry-goods merchant, Topeka, Kas., said he was a member of the Freedmen's Relief Association, and ex-Treasurer of the Association. He denied the truth of the assertion of the provious witness (Dr. Lamb) so far as it intimated that the Relief Association had instignted the exodus from Texas. The Association had issued no circulars inviting negroes to come. Gov. St. John might have done so, but witness did not believe he had.

THE INDIANS.

THE INDIANS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Oricago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Indian Appropriation bill is generally a dull and unattractive subject, members voting away hundreds of thousands of dollars for tribes whose names they cannot pronounce and of whose location and existence even most of the Congressmen know nothing. To-day, however, there was one fiery and one funny speech interspersed in the dreary talk about the estimates. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, who is the representative of the stalwart Western sentiment on the Indian question, availed himself of the opportunity to go over the story of the Meeker massacre, and to make an indiscrimate assault upon the Indian policy of the Administration, and upon all Indians, good, bad, and indifferent. Mr. Belford thought that there should be no appropriation for the White River Agency, because the White River Utes had left that Agency,—an opinion in which the House did not concur. He also very violently denounced the general management of Indian affairs, stating very plainly that in his judgment the Government did not understand the question.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who spent a

Government did not understand the question.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, who spent a good deal of the time on the plains last year as a member of the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Indian Affairs, also took strong grounds against the administration of Indian affairs by civilians, and insisted that the Indian service should be transferred to the War Department. Gen. Hooker, in the course of his speech, paid a very eloquent tribute to Gen. Crook, now stationed at Omaha. Of him Hooker had heard from various Indian tribes the highest encomiums, several Indian Chiefs whose bands had been conquered by Crook stating that although every Indian Agent had lied to them they could always rely on this soldier's word.

Mr. Bailey, of New York, a young and somewhat inexperienced member, attempted a humorous speech, which accomplished its purpose, perhaps, in creating laughter, but was hot of a high order of wit.

SALE OF BONDS.

SALE OF BONDS.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE SAME.

WASHINGTON. D. C., April 14.—The following is the full text of the bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Wallace:

To define the amount and manner of purchases of public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of relieving the industries of the country from the pressure of unnecessary taxation by diminishing the burden of interest upon the public debt at the earliest possible moment, the Secretary of the Treasury is instructed to purchase and extinguish the outstanding obligations of the United States bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum from week to week after the passage of this act to the amount of not less than \$5,000,000 in each week until he shall have purchased and extinguished all such 6 per cent obligations of the United States outstanding, the amount of obligations to be thus purchased and canceled in each successive week by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount of all other purchases of any outstanding obligations of the United States to be made by him in each successive week shall be advertised by him shall be made for acting the purchase of outstanding obligations of the United States to be made by him in each successive week shall be advertised by him shall be made for account of the Treasury on Wednesday of each week. The purchase of outstanding obligations of the United States made by this not to be made shall be made in addition to and independent of any purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States made by the Secretary of the Treasury for account of the Sinking Fund, and in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress upon that subject.

The bill was referred to the Committee on

The bill was referred to the Committee on

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.
Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was brought up in the Senate this afternoon, read, discussed, and passed with a few

amendments. One of them appropriates \$10,000 for each of the two Commissioners to China, and \$4,000 for the treaty expenses. Mr. Angell, the Minister to China, and President of the Commission, receives a salary of \$12,000. A salary of \$4,000 was appropriated for the Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, who will represent the United States in Roumania. Nine hundred dollars was also allowed to the Legation to Colombia for clerk hire on account of the interoceanic canal correspondence. A number of Senators endeavored without success to obtain an increase of salary for friends holding Consulates, and in one instance Mr. Paddock claimed that the desired increase was recommended by the Department of State. On inquiry the recommendation turned out to be a telegram from Assistant-Secretary Hay, stating that the Consulates was well managed. Gen. Williams, of Kentucky, who was in the chair, ruled that this was a recommendation from the Department that the calary he raised, which created out to tucky, who was in the chair, ruled that this was a recommendation from the Department that the salary be raised, which created quite a tunuit. Mr. Thurman resumed the chair, and the decision of Gen. Williams was unanimously set aside.

SENATOR BUILLES SPEARS HIS MIND.

SENATOR BUILER SPEARS HIS MIND.

Senator Butler is reported to have been very severe in the caucus on Hill and those supporting him in the attempt to unseat Kellogg. Mr. Butler, replied with much spirit to the intimation that to fail to uphold the Committee was cowardice. He said he had left a leg on the battle-field as a proof of his readiness to uphold what he believed to be right. It had been charged by the Republicans that the Democratic caucus ruled the Senate and the Brigadiers wiled the caucus. In this case the Brigadiers did intend to rule the caucus, and their influence would In this case the Brigadiers did intend to rule the caucus, and their influence would be exerted to prevent the party from committing itself to the Hill report. In this connection the curious fact has come out that some of the strong Grant Senators are much disappointed at the action of the Democratic caucus, because they believed that the unseat-ing of Kellogg, as a part of the Democratic attempt to seize the Senate, would help the Grant movement by deepening the impres-sion that the necessity is great for a strong

sion that the necessity is great for a strong Government.

THE EXODUS INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

The exodus investigation has exhausted the Contingent Fund of the Senate and runthat branch of Congress somewhat into debt. The witnesses who have been waiting here to be examined have lately been compelled to get their certificates discounted by brokers in order to meet their expenses. About 150 witnesses have been examined, of whom only twenty-one were summoned at the request of the Republican members, and four of these were residents of Washington. The Republican members of the Committee have, however, no good ground for complaint, since some of their strongest evidence has been obtained from Senator Voorhees' witnesses. The expense has been \$25,000.

Willis Drummond, Jr., Chief Clerk of the Rallroad Division of the General Land-Office, resigned to-day to accept a position as Land Commissioner for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Rallroad. He has been in the Land-Office since 1871. Commissioner Williamson regretted to part with him. OFF FOR HIS POST.

J. W. Armstrong, formerly Chief Clerk of the Land-Office, but recently confirmed as Land Register at Colfax, Washington Terri-tory, will leave here for his post Monday. SURVEY OF THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, tried to-day to have the Senate consider the bill authorizing the geological survey under Clarence King to be extended into the States, but Mr. Blaine insisted that the Geneva Award bill should not be displaced, and it will be the order of the day to-morrow.

ACKLEN. A private dispatch was received by a Louis-ina Congressman this evening, stating that ongressman Acklen would certainly be de-

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 14.—Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Wallace—To define the amount and manner of the purchase of public loans to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury. By Mr. Maxey—For the relief of certain

officers and privates of the United States army.

Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to report a bill authorizing pensions to surviving soldiers and sallors of the Mexican war.

Mr. Pendleton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the relief of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and Dakota. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Coke, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably the House bill to amend the act for the removal of certain Apache Indians from the Cimmaron to the Mescalero Agency, New Mexico, so as to allow the Secretary of the Interior to continue to issue rations and annuities to the Indians, although the thirty days limit in that act has expired, and the Indians have not yet been removed, owing partly to their refusal and partly to other causes. Passed.

Mr. Cameron, Wis., introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to permit members of the soldiers' reunion at Milwaukee, in June, 1880, to use artillery, flags, and camp-equipage belonging to the Government. Passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. The amount appropriated is \$1,146,135, an increase of \$7,900 over the bill as passed by the House.

The Committee proposes an amendment changing the classification of Consular officers.

changing the classification of Consular omcers.

Mr. Eaton, from the Appropriations Committee, offered an amendment appropriating
\$24,000 for the compensation and necessary
expenses of the Commissioners appointed to
act with the Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary of the United States to
China to negotiate and conclude a treaty and
the settlement of matters of interest to the
two Governments now pending between the
same. Agreed to.

The bill then passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Ryan (Kas.) the bill passed authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of a part of Fort Dodge military reservation to actual settlers, under the provisions of the Homestead laws.

The bill incorporating the United States Commercial & River Plata Valley Improvement Company, for the purpose of aiding and increasing the commercial relations between the United States and the Argentine Republic, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Whithorne in the chair) on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wells made a brief statement in regard to the money features of the bill.

Mr. Baker said that to many people it was a matter of surprise that the United States Government falled to manage the Indians as well as the Canadian Government. Year after year had drifted away without the establishment of any system which looked to anything but robbing the Indian and plunging the country into war. The only fixed policy which the Government seemed to have in regard to the Indian was that which drove him from the face of the earth.

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Hooker gave notice that he intended

The bill was then read by sections for amendments.

Mr. Hooker gave notice that he intended to offer an amendment to the bill transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Then there would be agents that would not only command the confidence of the people they represented, but the confidence of the Indians themselves.

Mr. Haskell offered an amendment increasing from \$1,400 to \$1,900 the appropriation for the purchase of clothing for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Pending the vote the Committee rose.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the evening session to be for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Stevenson in the chair) on the state of the Union.

The first bill on the calendar relative to the navy was that providing a permanent construction fund for the navy.

Mr. Atkins, though he was not opposed to the bill, thought it a rather dangerous prece-

ould draw without limit.

Mr. Harris moved to fill the blank in the sill so as to provide that not more than one allilon dollars shall be expended out of a ermanent construction fund of the navy suring any one fiscal year without the authority of Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Atkins moved to strike out the word permanent" wherever it occurred. Agreed on the strike out the word permanent wherever it occurred.

to.

The bill was then laid aside for a favorable report to the House.

The next bill on the calendar was that to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas, and it was also laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The Committee then rose and reported the bills to the House, and the main question having been ordered upon them, the House adjourned.

THE IRON INTEREST. WESTERN NAIL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—There was Pritisburg, Pa., April 14.—There was a large attendance of members at the annual meeting of the Western Nail Association today. B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, was elected President for the ensuing year; John P. Gilchrist, of Wheeling, and R. F. Smythe, Pittsburg, Vice-Presidents; and Joseph D. Weeks Secretary and Treasurer. A resolution was adopted, after considerable opposition, ordering a further suspension of all the mills for another fortnight, beginning on Monday, the 19th, by which time it is thought stock will be sufficiently curtailed to warrant the full resumption of manufacturing operations. Some of the members were in favor of reducing the eard, but the matter was not formally brought before the meeting. Should there be no improvement in business by the time of the next monthly meeting a reduction will be strongly advocated and perhaps adopted.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—Inquiry among men heavily interested in the Lake Superior fron mines shows that the season's contract call for 1,650,000 tons of ore from that r call for 1,650,000 tons of ore from that region. Four hundred and fifty thousand tons will go to Lake Michigan ports. Most of the balance comes to Cleveland and vicinity. The Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company has contracts for rails and other manufactures which will require many months to fill. Other extensive works here are proportionately busy, and report they will not be materially affected by the present agitation of the iron market. The iron manufacturers and ore dealers here are looking for a reaction in the market and better prices, which they expect will soon be established on a natural and healthy basis, where they will remain without much fluctuation for one or two years.

LOUISVILLE. Sr. Louis, April 14.—Owing to the dissatis-faction among some of the employes of the Vulcan Steel-Works, in this city, regarding wages, the Company have closed part of the works for the present, but will start them again soon, under a new schedule of prices.

FIRES.

AT LANCASTER, O. COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—The State Jour-nal's Lancaster special to-night says: A very destructive fire broke out in the old Amery foundry this afternoon and, be-fore it could be checked, destroyed the foundry and several other buildings. The

AT DUBUQUE, IA. DUBUQUE, IA. DUBUQUE, IA. DUBUQUE, April 14.—C. W. Robinson's lumber-yard, located on Lower Main street, was totally destroyed by fire last night,—the work of an incendiary. The stock consumed is 800,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles, and 200,000 feet of lath; also, a car-load of tarred paper, besides sash and doors and other property in that line of trade. The loss is placed at \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000, of which sum the Western, of Toronto, carries \$3,000, and the Hamburg and Bremen \$2,000.

AT BARABOO, WIS. Baraboo, Wis., April 14.—Last night a fire broke out in the roof of the building owned by Dr. B. F. Mills, and the structure was totally destroyed, together with another building owned by J. G. Train. The former was valued at \$12,000, and was insured for about \$7,000; the latter was valued at \$2,000, and insured for \$1,000. Mills' building was occupied by the American Express office, a drug-store, etc.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 14.—A fire in the building on the northeast corner of Main and Olive streets, this morning, burned out the Riverside Printing-Office, third floor of a shoe factory, H. P. Tetterman, fourth floor, and somewhat damaged the lower floors, occursomewhat damaged the lower floors, occu-pied by Joseph Garneau & Co. and L. W. Hemp. Loss probably \$20,000.

AT HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA. PITTSBURG, April 14.—A fire at Hollidays-burg, Pa., this afternoon, destroyed eight dwellings and twelve barns. Loss about \$25,000.

AT LOCK HAVEN, PA.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., April 14.—The extensive
tannery of Kistler Brothers burned this
afterno on. Loss, \$100,000. Insurance, \$75,-AT PEABODY, MASS.

PEABODY, Mass., April 14.—The main building of Proctor's tannery burned last night. Loss, \$40,000.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

What the Women Are Doing.
Springfield, Ill., April 14.—The tenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began in this city to-day, with about 250 delegates present from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. In the forencen, after devotional exercises, Committees on Constitution and By-laws, on Instructions to Delegates to the General Executive Committee, and on Resolutions and Reports were appointed.

Mrs. J. R. Hitt, of Evanston, delivered the

and on Resolutions and Reports were appointed.

Mrs. J. R. Hitt, of Evanston, delivered the President's address. She stated that during the past ten years \$106,186,31 have been paid into the Treasury of the branch, and that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has supported fifty missionaries during the same time, of whom thirteen have gone out from the branch. The Society supports 140 day-schools, four orphanages, three hospitals, five dispensaries, nine boarding-schools, and 130 native teachers and assistants. Encouraging reports were presented by all the Conference Secretaries.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts of \$16,737.36, the largest sum ever received by the branch in any year. The balance from the previous year was \$3,080.79; disbursements, \$18,184.97; balance on hand, \$1,642.68. A number of interesting addresses was delivered during the afternoon.

This evening the visitors were gracefully welcomed to Springfield by Mrs. M. J. Bogardus, a response being made by Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan. Several returned missionaries also made addresses.

The session continues until Friday afternoon.

SEED-TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Paul., Minn., April 14.—The drying winds and warmer weather of the last few days have fitted the land for agricultural operations in all parts of the State, and the seeding of spring wheat is generally in progress. The colder weather which set in to-day is not severe enough to prevent work where it has begun, though it may delay the commencement of seeding in the Red River Valley, where there was still some snow left a few days ago. It is reported to-day that four inches of snow has fallen in Bismarck. In most of this State seeding will be finished next week.

All the nourishment of mait liquors, without their objections, found in Mait Bitters.

THE DEAD PROTECTION. Notorious Co-operative Life-Insur-

ance Company and the Causes of Its Collapse. The Buinous Achievements of Dis-honest Managers and a

Faulty System.

CHICAGO, April 18.—I was insured in both departments of the Protection Company,—the "regular" and the "Commercial League" branches,—and would like to know if I am in any way liable to be assessed for death claims that came due before the concern went to pieces. Has the Receiver any power to make me pay toward meeting those or any other claims against the Company?

If you have the time or disposition to answer the above question, perhaps you will be willing to oblige still further and tell me, as well as thousands of other interested persons, just why the Protection smashed. I think I am not asserting too much when I say that anything you may have to present concerning that Company, and similar organizations, will be read with as much interest as any subject that could possibly be discussed in your valuable paper.

B. F. H.

will be read with as much interest as any subject that could possibly be discussed in your valuable paper.

Answen—This correspondent may rest his soul from all fear of assessments, present or future. Judge Blodgett, of the United States Court, has quite recently decided in this city, on a test case, that no policy-holder in the Protection could by any legal possibility be held liable for claims against the concern. He took occasion, also, in the course of his decision, to show the utter folly of the plan upon which the concern was organized, and stated that its policy-holders, had they used ordinary judgment, "might easily have foreseen the contingency" which arose—viz.: the collapse of the organization. He pronounced it to have been from the beginning "an experiment" outside the well-beaten and safe paths of legitimate life-insurance, and gave no comfort to the holders of claims against the Company other than might be gathered from their naving a chance to legally pursue the stockholders. But the latter are either bankrupt or fugitives from justice, or both, and all hopes of obtaining anything from them might

blasted promises and the company.

The correspondent's second and main inquiry is fruitful in its suggestions. He wishes to know if the Protection died of a naturally diseased constitution or of viliainously dishonest management. The facts are that dishonest management. ally diseased constitution or of viliainon dishonest management. The facts are to it suffered from both to an extraordinary gree, and that it even lived so long as it was a striking proof that impudent rogu on one side and human credulity on the cer could infuse prolonged vitaity into an ganization based neither upon good busin experience not ordinary common sense. ganization based neither upon good busines experience nor ordinary common sense. The Protection was a "cooperative" life insurance company from the outset, a schem then comparatively new to this Wester country, but of proved fallacy in the East to some time before, and shown to be worthles in repeated trials in England for more that half a century.

The "plan" was that every person taking policy in it should agree, whenever any mem ber died, to pay a certain assessment, the money thus collected to be given to the widow, children, or other beneficiary of the deceased. This was the mainstay of the

money thus collected to be given to the widow, children, or other beneficiary of the deceased. This was the mainstay of the "plan," as it is of all the various cooperative companies which have sprung up since, except that the Protection scheme included certain supposed safeguards which few, if any, of the cooperatives now in temporary existence even claim to possess. For instance, the Protection steckholders and officers pledgrd themselves to pay a certain definit sum, such as \$2,500 or \$5,000, on the death of a member, to his beneficiary; whereas the cooperatives of to-day only agree to pay whatever may be thrown in when the hat goes around after the decease of any member. The Protection also claimed to have deposited the \$100,000 required by the Illinois statutes with the State Auditor as security for the prompt meeting of their death claims; but the cooperative concerns now in existence all over the West do not even profess to make such a deresit. They assect that they

ousness without being nampered by laws of any sort. The Protection, too, required a small preliminary deposit from its policy-holders toward creating a reserve fund, such as real life-insurance companies accumulate, and it also charged each policy-holder ten cents for every assessment. It collected from him when a death cocurred, this charge being necessitated in order to have money to pay less the company as started, to introduce every possible safeguard which might prevent this organization from going to ruin as all cooperatives had done before in this country and Europe. No company formed on the cooperatives had done before in this country and Europe. No company formed on the cooperative plan, the plan of trusting to the willingness of surviving members to pay money promptly on the death of an associate, ever before had as many precautions taken to insure permanence of organization, taken to insure permanence of organization, although a very large number of policies were issued, it was only a few years before the Company was badly in arrears, and its collapse was merely a matter of time. It had been honestly conducted, and enjoyed the confidence of the public to a very flatering extent; but in 1873, less than three years of the right of the confidence of the public to a very flatering extent; but in 1873, less than three years of the right of the confidence of the public to a very flatering extent; but in 1873, less than three years of the company based on the confidence of the public to a very flatering extent; but in 1873, less than three years of the company was the vehicle for some or ruin, and it would have been much better had its career then closed.

During this year. Advantals and cond book and the control of A. Part downthis and company to the company was the vehicle for some of ruin, and from this incoming the control of A. Part downthis and condition of the money of the company and scarcely supportance of the company, at the same time coaxing in new ones, and robbing these latter with equilibrium

is on record agains nent and experience ance truths, the m

Like the Protection, National, sands of lesser similar concern flourished, faded, and died, every life-insurance company must in tively brief time go to pieces. INDIANA APPOINTMENT.

Special Bispatch to The Chicago Tribus INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—Jan

Indianapolis, Ind., April 12.
Cravens, of Washington County
was appointed to-day by the Gove
the vacancy on the State Board of
Dumb Asylum occasioned by the LUMBER FREIGHTS. EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 14.—Li

freights weak: Charters—Barge Perry, Saginaw to Detroit, \$2; Fost inaw to Sandusky, \$2.25; Gebhart ar Rule, Saginaw to Buffalo, \$2.75; Saginaw to Buffalo, \$2.50. No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50

File of your corns with the "Japanese File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Last Ni

SOTHERN DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM,

DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED Saturday Matines—LORD DUNDHBART, in O MERICAN COUSIN. Next Week—Return of "THE STRATEGISTS."

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J.H.HAVERLY. Manager and Pro
LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON of this Gree
Great Succession. THE KIRALFYS'

ENCHANTMENT With all its Resplendent Scenery, Wealth of Magnis-cence, Myriad of Brilliancies, Decorative Mature, and Animated Amusement Art.

Do not allow this glittering array of glistening beauty to pass away without being present again and again.

The *pectacle that delights the Hillion, ord the Million going in Orouds to see it.

Monday—THE RIVAL CANTINEERS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE COMEDIANS ROBSON CRANE
In Clay M. Green and Shaon Thompson's soundy,
SHARPS AND FLATS.

Grand Farewell Matines Saturday Afternoon as 2. Sunday, April 18—DICKIE LINGARD and Company in MOTHER-IN-LAW. Monday, April 19—Henry J. Byron's Comedy, OUR GIRLS. WHITE-STOCKING PARK.

BASE-BALL DUBUQUE VS. CHICAGO

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Apr. 18, 16, and 17.
Admission—Grand Stand, Soc; adults, outside, Ser
boys under in years. Me.
Tickets for sale at Spilding's. 118 Randolphest,
Clarton's & Maximon-st. Meyer's 18 Washington-st.



Fully 2 per cent of the human race are partial or complete impotency. This startly ion will be fully corroborated by every inhibition. The principal causes producing the reindiscretions or excesses. Some of the scretions or exces ms are loss of vig

VARIOUS ACE, STEVENSON & CO.,

The Tribune.

AMUSEMENTS.

Stocking Base-Ball Fark, unue, opposite Washington of the Dubuque and Onicago Chiba. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LODGE, NO. SE A. P. AND A. M.—The are requested to meet at the ball, No. 7, at 1850 p. m. Thurnday, April E. to attend of deceased Brother James Stewars. The opposite the control of the control of the M. H. MUZZELI, Secretary. is St. Andrew's Society are requested from the following framers of the into James Stewart to day, at 2 o'clock p. m. from 173 Green-st.

JOHN STEWART, See'y.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1880.

maann's horse Wallenstein won the up race at the Newmarket (England)

o men were killed in the New Jersey on and Breel Works, at Trenton, yesterday, by

s emigration fever has taken possession Seandinavians. Over 1,000 persons left initia, Korway, on the 4th inst. for the d States.

telgian Government will come to an open are protty soon on the question of religious ation and religious polity.

Eng are now over 1,000 bills and resolu-awating the action of the House of Rep-tatives, and yet the Democrats continue to time with frivolous discussion.

As a further step towards complete recon-liation between the Papal authorities and the cross Government, it is said that Prince smarch favors the appointment of an Ambas-der to the Vatioan.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, has spenty declared that he will not be a party to be assenting of Senator Kellogg. He says to do so would be distonest and a violation of the law and the Constitution.

GEN. GRANT WILL arrive in Cairo Friday, will be banqueted by the citisens on the vening of that day. The reception to be accorded to the General promises to be of the lost enthusiastic description.

oed a bill into the Senate yesterday which if seed into faw would require the Secretary of Treasury to call in all the 8 per cent United tee bonds, and to issue bonds bearing a lower o in their stead.

THE Pope is said to have decided on reating four additional Cardinals for the United tages. It is probable that his Holiness will do outling of the kind. The Hallan and Spanish integer want all the Cardinals hats going.

The colored people who have arrived in New York with the intention of emigrating to Liberia as soon as a vessel sails for that port are said to be suffering greatly from hunger and want of clothing. Disease has also broken out among them.

Oreno, who tried to kill Alfonso, the Span-sh king, was excounted yesterday. His motive, to says, in attempting to commit the crime was had so might be put to death. He preferred not to commit suicide, and wished that others, not himself, should do the taking off.

eventure in Chicago possessing facilities for porting and printing a full account of the inditerm meeting, has consented to help out a boomsters to morrow by publishing ter-tion the addresses to be delivered to night at orth Music Hall.

hirds of the delegates thus far

inevents is fast acquiring a re-

The opposition of Judge Kelley to the pressure for chebponing print-paper through turiff changes is to be expected, but the eminent Protectionist will have some difficulty in the control of the control

A Congregational clergyman was yesterday expelled from the ministry for being connected with a begus medical college in Philadelphia which sold certificates to practice at a moderate price. The Dean, the President, and the Secretary of the "college" are ministers of the Methodist Church, and it is quite robable that they also will have their cases investigated by the Methodist dehomination, and ill meet with the same fate as their Congregational brother.

A PHILADELPHIA newspaper is authority for the statement that a prominent Democratic politician stated at Washington yesterday that Tilden will announce to the New York State Democratic Convention that owing to ill-health he cannot accept the nomination of his party for the Presidency. His declination would have been made public before this but for the advice of his friends, who for prudential reasons requested him to wait for some time before making the appropriement.

Ix the Twelfth Ward, the great Republican ward of Chicago, there is a strong anti-third-term element, and action was last evening taken to give form and expression to the feeling that the success of the Republican party in the Nation, State, county, and city would be gravely imperiled by the nomination of Gen. Grant. The gentlemen who participated in last evening's conference are Republicans of propingence and character, and in their hands this

efficiency.

GREAT anxiety is felt in England regarding the safety of the maval training ship Atalants, which left Bermuda on the let of February for Portsmouth.* It is now some seventy-four days out, and the worst is feared. The Channel squadron has been ordered to scour the seas between the Azores and Bantry Bay, Ireland, for the missing ship. The Captain of a West India steamer reports having seen what resembled a copper-bottomed vessel, bottom up, on his way from Liverpool to Aspinwall. The description of the vessel which he observed corresponds in many instances with the description of the Atalants.

Among the several bilis before Congress providing for the construction of ship canals, the House Committee on Railways and Canals is likely soon to report favorably upon the bili providing for surveys and estimates of cost of a canal connecting Lake Michigan and Lake Erie between Chicago and Toledo. The route most favored for this canal will be along the old Wabash & Erie Canal from Toledo to Logansport, and thence by way of the Kankakee River to Chicago. The passage of such a bill should serve to give additional prominence to the proposed enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan. Canal as a National work, and if the latter project has any friends among the Illinois delegation they would do well to be moving in

THE House Committee on Pacific Railroads has not only refused to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific to ten but also to six years. The vote in the Committee was quite decisive, and it is now a question whether the Committee will agree to any extension whatsover. This determination on the was quite decisive, and it is now a question whether the Committee will agree to any extension whatsoever. This determination on the part of the Democratic members to cripple every Northern enterprise until the South rets large appropriations for constructing the Texas Pacific and for making levees and jettles is characteristic of the Bourbons. They also hope to acteristic of the Bourbons. They also hope to win a little applause should the land-grants to the road revers to the public domain. They do not take into account at all the vast advantage of the road in developing our Northwestera Teritories, or the number of poor persons bolding the stock of the Company who would be obliged to suffer if the attempt to push through the road was stopped or hindered.

The character of the Republican Conventions yesterday in Iowa, Missouri, and Kentucky furnished some strong contrasts. In Iowa all was harmonicus, orderly, and enthusiastic, and this Blatne men, being largely in the majority, were generous and courteous to their opponents, according to them a fair share in the places of honor and an unobstructed voice in the expression of their views and preferences. In the two hopelesty Democratic States an exactly opposit temper was manifested. Strife and disorder were notable characteristics, the third-termers being resolutely determined upon suppressing any and all dissent from their cut-and-dried program of forcing through instructions for Grant. In neither Convention was manifested anything like the unanimity which had been foreshadowed by the third-term organs; on the contrary, bitter opposition by powerful minorities made itself reit in a manner which, remembering the scenes of conflict in the New York and Fennsylvania Conventions, august of enthusians without anticons of interconvented anything for the confliction of harmony and authorities made itself to conflict in the New York and Fennsylvania Conventions, august 2000 destructions with expensions. conflict in the New York and France, vania Conventions, augure gloomfly for the condition of harmony and enthusiasm without which the nomination of Gen. Grant at Chicago stands but a meagre chance of being ratified next November by the people at the polls.

THE MULLIPICATION POLICY. Ever since Mr. Tom Ewing's defeat last fall in his effort to be elected Governor of Ohio he has been remarkably retiring in his Con-gressional career. So fickle is the public memory that he had almost passed out of mind, until he suddenly reappeared on the scene to make a final defense of the political scene to make a final defense of the political. "rider" which the Democrats have attached to the Army Appropriation bill. We presume that he was called to this duty by the party caucus, partly because it would not do to confide the task to any of the extremists upon whom the muzzle has been placed, and partly because Mr. Ewing is ingenious, plausible, and oratorical. It may be conceded that he made the best defense which it is possible to make for the Democratic purpose, but he falled nevertheless to justify the deliberate attempt to nullify a law which the Democrats have not the constitutional strength to nave not the constitutional strength to

Mr. Ewing's main points in defense of the Mr. Ewing's main points in defense of the Democratic course were as follows: (1) That the Republicans, when in control of Congress, had repeatedly attached fredevant legislation to the appropriation bills; (2) that the proposed amendment to the Army bill was originally suggested by the Republican side at the extra session as a compromise in the negative controverse; and (2) that the controverse.

was originally suggested by the Republican side at the extra session as a compromise in the pending controversy; and (3) that the enforcement of the Election law is a menace to popular freedom.

The recalling of the fact that the Republicans had in the past resorted to "riders" in connection with appropriation bills does not justify the practice. The practice is always reprehensible but not always vicious. Mr. Ewing did not cite any case in which the Republicans attempted to nullify existing laws by means of political amendments to appropriation bills. It has been common in the past to attach legislation to the appropriation bills at the close of a session which could not otherwise secure a hearing; it is a custom that ought to be abandoned, and the Dumocrats should have set the example after promising such wholesale reforms as they pledged themselves to work out if the people would give them a majority in Congress. But, instead of reforming the comparatively harmless though always damerous practice of incorporating miscellaneous legislation in appropriation bills, the

It will not avail the Democrats to urge that the present amendment was proposed and supported by a large part of the Republicans extra session. The Democrats at that time had carried their reactionary methods so far as to seriously alarm the people. The profugation of the session threatened injury to the material business interests of the country, and there was a universal demand that Congress should adjourn. There was to be no National election before There was to be no National election before Congress would meet again and consider a new Army bill. Hence the Republicans made a concession to the public welfare by acquiescing in a proposition which was wrong in principle but powerless to work any injustice for the time-being. It was in this spirit that the President signed the Army bill passed at the extra session. Since then, however, the result in the various State elections has shown that the people have no sympathy with the Democratic purpose to break down the Election laws. The country is now approaching a National election, in which a President and a new Congress are to be chosen, and it is of the highest imporwhich a President and a new congress ac-to be chosen, and it is of the highest impor-tance that provision be made for the proper execution of laws that have been sustained by the Supreme Court and have been at-tacked by the Democrats only from partisan and unworthy motives.

when Mr. Ewing tries to make the possible use of United States troops at the polls, either to assist in the enforcement of the Electical law or to keep the peace, a bugbear to frighten the people, he is pursuing a mere fantom that never had any substance and has lost its power to scare the most timid. There is not the slightest apprehension anywhere that the skeleton of a small army, cattered over a vast continent and barely arge enough to go through the routine of garrison duty, threatens the liberties of the American people. There is a conviction, on the other hand, that the Nation has the right to protect the National elections from the frands and violence of local conspiracies; there is a knowledge that the Democratic managers design to evade and violate the laws guaranteeing such protection, and there is a popular demand that the Government shall be a such as a law of the contract the laws guaranteeing such protection, and there is a popular demand that the Government shall be a small transfer that the contract that the contract the law of the contract that the contract be free to avail itself of all resources that may be necessary to vindicate its right, en-force its laws, and assure an honest election next fall in spite of organized villainy and

resistance.

The amendment prohibiting the employment of United States troops to aid in the enforcement of United States laws or to keep the peace on one day in the year passed the House, not because of Mr. Ewing's continue but hereause the Demogratic gausophistry, but because the Democratic cau-cus had so decreed. It will probably pass the Senate for the same reason, and there will be the same attempt on the part of the Democratic managers to suppress debate, and, as far as possible, keep the public in ignorance of its design and probable effect. It will then be for the President and his advisers to determine whether or not it shall become a law, practically nullifying a series of laws that have not been repealed, and encouraging the ballot-box stuffers, the bulldozers, and the vicious classes everywhere to defy and laugh at the power of the Government to defend its own rights. Whatever course the President may see proper to take, the Democrats have made the policy of nullification an issue of the Presidential campaign, and the hope is that the popular protest against that policy will be so strong as to overcome all the facili-ties for fraud with which the Democratic cabal in Congress has sought to provide its local cliques in both the North and the South.

BATEMAN, THE ASS, AGAIN. Yesterday we referred to a public ssued at Washington and signed by Warner M. Bateman, of the substance of which we were advised from Washington, and in which that chief of the Sherman Bureau underto to sustain his previously-exposed falsehoods concerning an imaginary interview between Mr. Medill and Secretary Sherman. When this Ass, Bateman, first made his statement he located it in the "winter of 1877-78." Mr. Medill was at Washington in February, 1878, at the time of the passage of the Silver bill over the Executive vete, and had a mere formal interview with Secretary Sherman at which no public question was discussed. At that time he was writing to this paper, and the paper was urging upon Congress that, silver being remonetized, Ewing's bill to repeal the resumption of specie-payments should be defeated. Proof of this exploded the possibility of such an interview at that time. The date was then changed, and the interview was located in "the fall of 1877." Allowing wide margin for what might be consider the "fall of 1877," say from July 1, 1877, to Feb, 1, 1878, a period of eight months, Mr. Medill, writing from Texas, denied that such an interview could have taken place, even during that long "fall," because during that time he had not been in Washington City. and of course had not seen Mr. Sherman An intelligent man would have been conte to let the matter drop at that point, but Bateman, the Ass, with the vanity of his species, has now written a long screed to prove two things: (1) That Mr. Medill was personally pankrupt in the fall of 1877; and (2) that THE TRIBUNE, representing the bankruptcy of its proprietor, was, during 1877, pleading for the repeal of the Resumption law; and to sustain these points he quotes sentences from a number of editorials of The Tribune to prove that the paper advocated the repeal of the Resumption law during the fall of 1877. These references and extracts all ignore

the one ruling and governing idea urged by THE TRIBUNE, that resumption in gold alone was impossible; that the attempt to do so by retiring the whole issue of legal-tender greenbacks, and the reduction of the whole volume of currency to gold alone, would prove disastrons to the country. Therefore, as an aid to resumption and rendering if possible, sliver should be remonetized, the mints put to their utmost capacity to coin sliver dollars, and that the greenbacks be left in circulation. That was the whole tone and tenor of THE TRIBUNE articles during the year 1877, and down to the final passage of

the Silver bill in February, 1878.

There was an extra session of Congress in the fall of 1877, at which the House of Repthe fall of 1877, at which the House of Representatives passed two bills: (1) To remonetize and provide for the free coinage of silver dollars; and .(2) to repeal so much of the Resumption law as fixed Jan. 1, 1879, as the date of resumption. This last bill passed the House Nov. 23, and, as the most complete answer to the false suggestions of Bateman, the Ass, we reproduce the editorial of The Tribune printed Nov. 25 (in "the fall of 1877"), showing clearly and definitiv the per-1877 °), showing clearly and definitly the per-sistent policy of THE THIBUNE on that sub-

sistent policy of THE THIBUNE on that subject. Here is what THE THIBUNE said in opposition to the passage of that bill,—to repeal the date fixed by law for resumption:

THE REPEAL OF THE RESUMPTION ACT.

The vote in the House of Representatives on the passage of the bill to repeal so much of the Resumption set as directs the redemption of the greenbacks on demand in coin on and after Jan., 1879, showed but a small majority in favor of the bill. The vote was: yeas, 185; nays, 120, and a dodyers. This majority in the House, being small, would indicate that the bill will have no change of passing in the Senate. This result may, however, be largely affected by silvumstances as they occur within the next few months.

me will, by that time, be more Silver and preenhause will be equivalent, and sumption will have taken place as a matter course. That Silver bill is yet pending in Senate, but with a prespect of passing by a cided majority. It is not yet a law, and strongest efforts will be made to defeat the even after it shall have passed both Houses Congress. If the Silver bill shall be vetoch, the Government shall insist upon attempting redeem in January. 1879, 6, poid, and force

th the question or good remonstration.

The Resumption law, with silver flowing to faints in quantities exceeding the coinage cacity of these establishments, is one this sut the Resumption law, with silver demonstrate and payments of all debts, public and vate, in does gold, is quite another thing. We a Representative in Congress might be willing to be a supported to the Resumption law with silver resumption to the Resumption of the suppose of the supp

might well feel otherwise when the question of resuming specie-payments in gold done was directly presented to him.

The Wall street Shylocks are forcing matters to a direct issue with the people. If they shall in any way procure the defeat of silver remonetization they must take the consequences. To defeat that measure is to put the country statement. It is to challenge the people to do their worst, and at the election next fall for Congressmen and for State Legislatures which are to elect Senators their will be a popular unanimity such as has not been witnessed since the country rose on masse to vote men and money for the War. Mr. Bland's speech was not all an idle threat. It was a fair notice that, in a conflict between the people and the Shylocks, the latter may congratulate themselves if the remonetization of silver and the repeal of resumption is gold be all that will then be enforced by the popular will.

This was the editorial remonhe passage of the bill to repeal the Resump tion law. This was written in Novem 877, at the very time when, according to the new date, Mr. Medili was in Washington pleading as a bankrupt with the Secretary to nullify and repudiate the Resumption act! Instead of going to the Secretary, who was impotent in the matter, had he desired such a law passed, he would have urged the Senate to pass the bill already passed by the House. With this, and scores of other similar editorials before him, Bateman the Ass is stupid enough to argue that this paper advocated the repeal of the Resumption law.

THE TRIBUNE was advocating the passage of the Silver bill, and especially on the ground that as soon as the mints could coin at the silver dollars. silver dollars specie-payments would be at hand,—would begin, as a matter of course; and yet Bateman, the Ass, thinks he can suppress that fact by his garbled selections suppress that fact by his garbied selections of paragraphs, and detaching of sentences, and false perversions of things not given. The arrant stupidity of the creature is shown by his persistent repetition of the story of the impending bankruptey of Mr. Medill. Ignorance, malice, and brutish vanity can alone be pleaded as an apology for such a statement.

Cadet Whittaker, appointed to West Point from South Carolina, where he had been a pupil in good standing and of irreproachable character in the South Carolina University has the misfortune to be black. Being black, by the unwritten code of manners pertaining to that institution, which every year gradu-ates a grist of officers without commands, it is in order for him to be treated as if he were a leper or some savage beast strayed within the exclusive inclosures of the Academy. him that he could not expect either justice or sympathy from the white cadets, and that he could not be recognized by them either as a oldler or a man. It was in order for him to expect this sort of ostracism and brutal social persecution during his entire course, and there is nothing to show that he did not ex-pectit. He accepted this treatment in silence, manfully and without complaint, because, being black, he had no other option. I there were any of the white cadets trouble with the manners of gentlemen and se-cretly ashamed of themselves for treating Cadet Whittaker in this manner they could not express it, because it is West Point honor

not express it, because it is West Peint honor to persecute a black man in this offensive and ungentlemanly style, and if they had protested against it they would have been treated in the same way.

After sustaining five years of this infamous persecution, Cadet Whittaker is found one morning with his ears slit and his limbs bound, lying in bed and unable to help himself, and he tells a coherent, straightforward story of the manner in which he was maitreated. Of course, as he is a black man, the officers and cadets do not believe that the outrage was committed by any of their number, and the cadets give their word of honor that they did not do it. We do not of honor that they did not do it. We do not opine, however, that the outside world places much reliance upon West Point honor in this case, for the kind of honor that would justify five years of persecution would not scruple at justification of an act of violence; and if they were afraid to do the act themselves they might not hesitate to employ others to do it. The mere word of honor, unsupported by proofs, after the samples of honor already shown, counts for very little. Being a black man, use the having committee was to charge him with having committee was to charge himself, thereby necessitative Being a black man, the most obvious course the outrage himself, thereby necessitati which in reality is tantamount to his trial for behavior unbecoming a West Point

cadet.

Thus far, though investigated by a Court which cannot be anything but prejudiced, the result has been in his favor. His own statement before the Court confirms his original statement in every particular, and his cross examination does not weaken it. It was alleged that he bound himself; but the pieces of belt with which he was bound are shown to be parts of a belt worn by officers only. It was alleged that he himself wrote the anonymous letters of warning; but a comparison of them with samples of his letters shows that they are not in his handwriting. It was charged that he mutilated himself so that he could be sent to a hospital and avoid an examination in philosophy; but his Pro-fessor says that he is doing well in philos-ophy, that he is in no danger of being plucked, and that there are white cadets who stand below him, even though he is a black man. As to his personal character, not a scintilla of evidence has been introduced to show that he is not nas been introduced to show that he is not an amiable, conscientious, irreproachable young man and a very studious scholar. As a matter of fact, it is not long since Gen. Senofield wrote to Prof. Greene, a friend of Whittaker's, stating that he was getting along very well, and would undoubtedly graduate.

graduate.

Whatever decision may be reached by the West Point Board, it will carry very little conviction with it. The Court is a prejudiced one, and the case should be taken out of its invisibilities. jurisdiction, which can clearly enough be done, as the crime is one of which the stat-utes take cognizance. The United States District-Attorney should investigate it thor-oughly, and, if he finds any basis for a case,

a fair hearing. If it then eventuates that he is the guilty party, he should be sum-marily dismissed; if not, then his assailants should be punished. In any event, so long as should be punished. In any event, so long as colored men are allowed to enter West Point they should be protected against unmanly persecution, and if justice is not awarded them, then let the institution, which is by no means a necessity, be abolished. It has come to be regarded by the managers and cadets of the Academy that they are outside not only of the code which governs them, but of the laws of the country and the superbut of the laws of the country and the super vision of Congress. It is time they were instructed to the contrary. There is no reason why a colored cadet should not have the same degree of protection and decent treat-ment at West Point that a colored student has at Harvard or Yale, or a colored student resentative in Congress. West Point at best is a mill for grinding out sincenres. Having nothing else to do, its cadets should at least be required to conduct themselves as gentle-men not only towards a negro, but towards each other, which has not always been the

THE REDUCTION IN FREIGHT BATES.

It was foreordained that the managers of the trunk-line poel would order another reduction in east-bound freight rates about this time. Perhaps the early opening of navigation and the sudden collapse in their business hastened the reduction, but it was sure to come. The railroads are now carrying freight and provisions at 10 cents less per 100 pounds than they charged two months ago. There has been no material variation in their operating expenses. It costs just as much operating expenses. It costs just as mucl to haul a car-load of freight between Chi cago and New York this week as it did in the middle of March or February. After little while there will be a still further re duction in charges, when the rush for lake transportation shall have fallen off somewhat and competition shall be more lively. But the railroads only make forced concessions to the public. Their policy is to exact the most they can compel shippers to pay. They are governed by no rule of equity; they do not seek to care a fair they do not seek to earn a fair interest on the actual value of their interest on the actual value of their property by charging uniform rates gauged by the cost of the service they render; they yield only to circumstances and conditions that are beyond the control of their combination. It is not impossible that, before the summer shall be ever, the pool will break down altogether, and that the various corporations, cutting rates and squandering money in soliciting business, will eventually involve their stockholders in a loss of perhaps more than the excessive profits of the exorbitant than the excessive profits of the exceptions than the excessive profits of the exception thanges that were maintained during the absence of water competition.

The selfish and short-sighted policy of rail-

road management in this country, which is strikingly illustrated anew every few weeks ought to impress upon the National law makers, as it already has upon the people, that a common and uniform system of Government supervision, insuring reasonableness and permanency of rates, would be not merely in the interest of the general public, but that of railroad-stock owners. Such a content of supervision would establish system of supervision would establish the practical federation of railroad nterests which Messrs. Adams and Fink in sist is the true solution of the problem how to obtain and maintain friendly and equitable relations between the corporations and the public. Under a system of National restrain designed to secure a fair compensation for services rendered and to prevent unjust dis-erimination, the corporations would not be able, it is true, to take advantage of any suspension of competition to overcharge the public, but, on the other hand, they would no longer incur the danger which now conelves, a war of rates, and a sacrifice of their egitimate and proper profits. The railroad managers oppose Government supervision because it would curtail their power in the manipulation of rates and the speculation in-cident thereto, though they would favor an enforcement by National law of such agree-ments as they might enter into among themselves without regard to the rights of the public. The trouble is that the National legislators incline more to the influence of the railroad managers than to that of

people THE FRENCH CRUSADE AGAINST THE JESUITS. The current English and French mails contain the full text of the decrees issued by the French Government against the Jesuits and other unauthorized ecclesiastical institutions, and are filled with discussions of their probable effect. The report which precedes the decrees lays it down as a principle of Frence law that no religious corporation, whether of men or of women, shall establish itself in France without authorization, and complains that, notwithstanding this principle, there have been established during the past ten years not less than 500 non-authorized corporations, comprising nearly 22,000 persons of both sexes. The report furthermore takes special cognizance of the Jesuits. The other communities can apply for authorization, but the Society of Jesus is to cease to exist as a community after a specified time, "the object being not to persecute its individ-ual members and strike a blow at individual rights, but solely to prevent a non-authorized society from exhibiting itself by acts contrary to law." Accompanying this report are two decrees, the first fixing the time at which the Jesuits must close their establishments and cease to exist as a community, and the second fixing the formalities through which other communities must pass to be-come authorized.

come authorized.

The first decree cites the original law of 1790 directed against the Jesuits, by which it is provided that "The constitutional law of the Kingdom shall no longer recognize solemn monastic vows of persons of either sex, consequently the regular orders and communities in which such vows are taken are and remain abolished in France, so that similar order cannot in future be established." and remain abolished in France, so that similar ones cannot in future be established," and shows not only that it has never been repealed, but that it has been affirmed on many occasions; that no less than seven different decrees of expulsion have been issued; and that, under various regimes, the public powers have constantly affirmed their right not to endure the existence of the Jesuits when. have constantly affirmed their right not to endure the existence of the Jesuits whenever they have attempted to recistablish their communities or extend their interests. Consequently, "three months, dating from the present decree" (signed March 20), "are accorded to the so-called non-authorized aggregation, or Association of Jesus, to dissolve pursuant to the above-mentioned laws and to evacuate the establishments it occupies on the territory of the Republic. This interval will be prolonged to the 31st of August, 1880, for the establishments in which literary or scientific instruction is given by the Association to the young." It is officially stated that the Jesuits have in all fifty-six establishments and 1,430 members, and that the aggregate number of pupils is a little under 10,000, which is much smaller than the numbers which have hitherto been stated.

A careful examination of the text of the decrees and the preliminary report goes to show that the action of the Government is not in the interests of a better system of education, and that no fault is

found with the system pursued by the Socie-ty of Jesus, but that it is a step forward in the war against clericalism. The decrees do not suggest any substitute for the education-al establishments which are abolished, not al establishments which are abolished, not even for those of other orders which may re-fuse to apply for authorization, nor in fact did the obnoxious Article 7, which was dedid the obnoxious Artiele 7, which was defeated. The decrees appear to have been is sued in revenge for the defeat of that article. No other motive at least appears on the surface. Technically, at least, the Government is acting within the letter of the law. There is no question that the law exists and that it has never been repealed, and yet what validity or binding force is there in a law which cannot be enforced or executed without issuing special decrees to be indorsed by an Assembly and signed by its President? Of what validity, or in what respect, would one of our own or in what respect, would one of our own statutes be held if it required an act of

Congress to enforce it every time it was set at defiance?

There is still another view of this question which goes to show that the decrees will be ultimately harmless even if they are carried out. History shows that this community out. History shows that this community has always thriven under the ban. The law forbidding the Jesuits to exist as a community in France has been on the books almost a century. Numerous special edicts of expulsion have been issued under different régimes. Yet the Jesuits not only continue to exist in France, but they have greatly increased in the number of their establishments and in influence. No legislation against them in the future can be any more sweeping or radical than that of the past, and there is no reason to doubt that in a short time is no reason to doubt that in a short time they will reappear in their old capacity, as they have done over and over again. There they have done over and over again. There is nothing in the law or the decrees that prevents them from becoming individual teachers, and retaining all their civil rights as such, so that their principles still remain, and also their teaching. They need only abandon their aggregate form and teach as individuals, and from this the return to the community again, would be avery anady as has been ty again would be very speedy, as has been proved over and over again. The French Government would have been wise to have studied the policy of our own. We have in studied the policy of our own. We have in this country large numbers of Jesuits engaged in teaching, for that is their special mission, and Jesuit schools and seminaries. They have been conducted quietly and without interfering with other schools, with other creeds, or with the political machinery of the State. If our Protestant Republic can stand their presence without injury and even without apprehension, there is no reason why the Catholic Republic of France cannot do the same, for there is no country on earth that would so quickly resent Jesuitical interwould so quickly resent Jesuitical inter-ference with its schools, churches, or Government, as our own. At this distance the ection of the French Government looks like a

confession of weakness. ARE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS FOR GRANT The Grant managers claim a nearly solid South for their candidate. A private letter from a gentleman with large means of in-formation shows some of the difficulties under which the Sherman and Blaine men under which the Sherman and Blaine men labor in that section. The writer says: "We have no Republican newspapers; consequently our people get their news from Democratic papers, all of which are favorable to Grant's nomination. They either suppress or distort all news favorable to Blaine or Sherman, both of whom they abuse and belittle while they 'slobber' all over Grant." The writer gives an instance of the distortion of news by the New Orleans Democratic papers. He says: "The other day there was a press dispatch to the effect that a township in Iowa had expressed a preference for Grant, and all the morning papers had great flaming head-lines, 'Iowa ron Gnaw.' A day or two afterwards, a press dispatch stated day or two afterwards, a press dispatch stated that the City of Boston had selected Sherman delegates, but no head-lines or other notice of the fact appeared." The writer adduces these facts in support of his assertion that Southern Democrats want Gen. Grant nominated, because they believe him to be the weakest of all the Republican candidates. He says of Gen. Grant's movements: "If any man talls you that he (Grant) does not He says of Gen. Grant's movements: "If any man tells you that he (Grant) does not mean 'business,' and that he is not 'mending fences' as he goes along, you can say to that man, 'Thou fool'; he is doing the tallest kind of work. His secretary, Byron Andrews, of the Inter-Ocean, is vigilant, and neglects no opportunity to advance the cause of his chief. While in New Orleans, Andrews

told one of the local Grant managers, who told one of the local Grant managers, who 'leaked,' that 'they' (meaning the tourists) had assurances from Warmoth, Wharton, and others that they would be all right when the proper time arrived for action, and that 'they'—the party of tourists—had assurances which convinced them that Louisiana would be all right." The writer, however, declared that the ex-President's secretary is had assurances from Warmoth, Wharton, and others that they would be all right when the proper time arrived for action, and that 'they'—the party of tourists—had assurances which convinced them that Louisiana would be all right." The writer, however, declares that the ex-President's secretary is in error. He claims that the friends of Sherman and Blaine will divide the Georgia delegation with Grant, and carry Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Alabama against him. He says nothing of the Carolinas and Virginias. But this is not the point with which we have to deal. Is it true that Southern Demograts desire the nomination of Grant by the Republican party? And, if true, by what motive are they actuated? if true, by what motive are they actuated? It may be said that they honestly prefer Grant to any other Republican. But, if so, why? It is elaimed by the supporters of the why? It is claimed by the supporters of the ex-President that an emergency exists rendering his reflection necessary to the safety of the country. "He is required," say they, "to curb and repress the South." It will scarcely be pretended, however, that Southern Democrats desire to have the South curbed and repressed! It follows either that they do not believe that Grant would curb and repress the South, or they do believe that he would prove a weak candidate. If then the confidence of Southern Democrate that, in the event of Grant's election, his Administration would prove conciliatory rather than just to the South is well placed, the reason of his suprather than just to the South is well placed, the reason of his support by third-term stalwarts becomes utterly illogical. And an illogical support, while it may force a nomination, leaves the candidate almost helpless at the polls. Astate Democratic politicians at the South may well have presumed Grant's weakness before the people from the illogical character of his support at the North. They say with much force: "All of Gen. Grant's speeches indicate that he regards with favor President Hayes' conciliatory policy, and such support utterly destroys the emergency theory of the stalwarts who brought him forward as a candidate." Hence they conclude that this fact will constitute an element of weakness in his campaign at the North, whence he must draw all the Electoral votes he can hope for from any quarter. This is the logic of the situation, the explanation of the fact that Southern Democratic newspapers and politicians are willing to help forward the Grant boom by head-lining, "Joted Jor Grant."

SENATOR LOGAN has been in the city several days taking a brief respite from his labors at Washington, intending to examine a newly-discovered coal mine on his farm, and to take a general survey of the lay of the laind all over the State. We see his name complements posted all over the city as an orator at the meeting to be hald to might, and whether to appear at that meeting was part of his business in Illinois at this time, or whether the meeting is incidental

The following preamble and rewere adopted in the Scott County (lowere adopted in the Scott County (lowere adopted in the delegator to monday). HEREAS, On the 15th day of December House of Representatives of the page 1, by a vote of 251 to 18, resolved: office their second form has become by universelved as part of our republican system of our ment, and this any departure from this any departure from this custom would be unwise, unpactions.

WHEREAS, The Republican party of low lists, in convention assembled, made a part their platform the following resolution:

"Eighth—The Republican party of low posed to the third term, and believe to Grant's letter to Gen. White removissue from politics:

WHEREAS, In the States of New York, Paylvania, and other States of the Union, as opposition against a third Presidents
WHEREAS, It was in 1875 and 1838
submissions conviction of the Americ
that an election to a third President
as unwise, unpatriotic, and fraus

GEN. GRANT'S best and trues those who believe in him and leve own sake, not because they hope under him—disapprove wholly of t carned tame for their own sells to he has been used since his return. He landed at Gelveston the day be publican Convention of Texas at wont to New Orleans, and has be Mobile, Vicksburg, and Memphis, and Carro are the next objective.

Cot. John Hay soon found that have to "scramble" for the Congressi ination in Cleveland in a lively way, if desired it; and he has accordingly st It is now said that he has concandidate for the nomination erence to his father-in-law sond, the present Congression, and all-Hose. If the Convention is evenly divised "Dick" Parsons, of the Heroid, may all it.

The Mississippi River Commission wise men said when it was appointed thin edge of the wedge which the bank thin edge of the wedge which the bandesired to insert in the Treasury. To such a Commission has been appoint used by the Southern press, as an arfavor of an appropriation. Thus the leans Times says:

There is, of course, no use discussing flou as to whether the Government on any course and the same course of the Mississippi River Commission, recognized the right to deshand My when it authorized that Commission.

when it authorized that Commission.

Capt. Cowden can give those failt genuine "aid" than all the Commission world, but they will not have any money-aid.

MR. RICHARD SMITH, editor and pof the Cincinnati Gazette, and a sagnitical observer, sends the following fitington to his journal:

While Grant's friends put on a letter is behind the scenes a marifed confidence, and people who are not the him are seriously questioning which his name will be presented to the fit he works cannot be counted in all the votes cannot be counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all the votes cannot be counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all name will be presented to the Counted in all name will be content in the counted in all name and the election, and say that, in view of mentions importance of the content, a would create disaffection in the run be chosen as the standard-bearer.

It is impossible to deny that a good Republicans are so very much opposition. Gen. Grant's return to the White Rolling would not vote for him it noming of his friends think this kind of talk is the trick of the opposition, but it is not he is obliged to define his position take means to ascertain how much thore is to this feeling. It is not to kit that it exists, for it is not personal fears Gen. Grant himself. Some dreturn of the old ring to power, and sent ultimate effect of the third term. If his old military tactics, he will not conseit until he has mastered the airms. Reliable "Neening Journals."

Tar. Southern Paragree for outlets on the ments have already by ween El Paso and Sare latter place will be a New Orionas.

WHIP and spur cou Whip and spur could county go wholly against detion of the people the unwise and an unned epublican party. Thous is gripsack were on han the alleged boom meeting traphed to Springfield, to cording to last reports, only 4 for Grant. This, a the machine, is doing well

ne ground that he is

NURAT HALSTEAD IT Secretary Sharman's stream be thrown in favor of Halstead says:

As we understand it, Share opposed to the third of opposition is above a factor one to whom the

ers to negotiate a treaty, habsence from the Michigan he is President, until the university year. It is be will suffice for the complete he has undertaken to perfo orrupt alliance with Jay and pronounces him a not next. The breezes from I tricts of Illinois give it m

As THE I.-O. remarked time ago, "There are a covery community who we call' to have their grands "Jongs" REED and he third term in this

Trik question of the h Post-Office clique in Chics Republican party of Illino This State is slowly but of the grip of the third-te-up can stop it. THERE'S this comfort

WHAT has the third street the Year

"Tilden and Rheumstood ticket.
Mr. Blaine's friends "I am withdrawing as bed a lame man to."—S. Dennia Kearney and savel,—in fact, he is with The Marquis of Lo

It looks as it the based a modest house

eigning Paris b tley says it is jus to say that it is just as

Wair and spur couldn't make Sangamon founty go wholly against the deep, abiding contection of the people that the third term issue anwise and an unnecessary burden to the appellican party. Though "Long" Jones and a gripack were on hand, and a full report of a slered boom meeting in Chicago was tellepaled to Springfield, the delegates were, account to last reports, 7 or 8 for Blaine and by 4 for Grant. This, for the headquarters of a machine, is doing well—remarkably well.

mism can be impugne

meand it, Sherman and his friends is the third term, and this principle is above all personalities. to whom the country is indebted for points of opposition to the third-land treason are John Sherman. Blaine, and either of them, and of either, should infinitly prefer

red that the boom managers are ing for a soft spot for the "ava-

and member of the new Board of Commission-ers to segotiate a treaty, has obtained leave of alsome from the Montgan University, of which he is President, until the beginning of the next, university year. It is believed that this time will suffice for the completion of the work which he has undertaken to perform in China.

to him a few years of is between Amos Torarestrian, and ex-Maion is evenly divided, a Herald, may slip it.

ver Commission was a twas appointed, but a which the bank-builds Treasury. The fact to as been appointed to to press as an argument ation. Thus the New D

Government can be pro-id in this matter. The led by the appointment of Commission. Consec-to demand National

commission.

give those fellows is

the Commissions in

publican leader in the seed to be the Republican to refront or the day on raw materials, puly manufacture of people of the control of the day of the control of the control

de put on a beld freenes a manifest vesse vesses a manifest vesses vesses a manifest vesses v

deny that a good many or much opposed to he while House to him if nominates as the post of talk is mere on, but it is not. Before his position he should be not personal. No self. Some dread the tower, and come fear to true term. If he purple will not committed the attuation.

TRIBUNE noticed to provide the provide of the provide to provide the provide t

The 1.-O. takes water one day and swims a by land the next,—charges Mr. Blaine with a corupt affiance with Jay Gould in one breath, adjustments him a noble Republican in the sart. The breezes from Iowa and the rural districts of Illinois give it much trouble.

As rare I.-O. remarked powerfully a short time ago, "There are a certain class of men in crity community who would cheerfully sign a 'call' to have their grandmothers' ears out off."

"Judge" REED and "Mayor" Wright the third term in this county to a dead cor-

The question of the hour is whether the ost-Office clique in Chicago can hold up the spublican party of Illinois by the tail.

his State is slowly but surely slipping out he rrip of the third-term syndicate. Noth-can stop it. THERE'S this comfort for the third term: If it is jugged, after all, Charley Reed will get it pardoned out.

What has the third term done, that so many able criminal lawyers should be required to defend it?

PERSONAL

Mr. Blaine's friends expect him to be isminsted by Maine strength.
"I am withdrawing as fast as you can expect a lame man to."—S. J. T. Dennis Kearney suffers greatly from savel, in fact, he is within a stone's throw of

The Marquis of Lorne has quit writing poetry, and is going to viait the Thousand

We suspected it all along. Hart is an Ohio m, having formerly been a waiter in a Cleve-and hotel.

A subscriber wants to know if oleomargarine takes the place of butter in any particular.

Yes, to catch flies with.

Mr. Stout was defeated in the recent Eutil election, notwithstanding that he was an
in fellow, well met—too well met, in fact. It looks as it the stories of Jay Gould's spreaching poverty were true, as he has pursued a modest house near Tarrytown for 175.00.

nsfield glories in the fact that he does

he reigning Paris beauty is a Peruvian, her manners are not Chill. [The man who this has been detailed to write up the ill-pox.—Ep.]

ay that it is just as asfe to wait as it is to gr on a three weeks' courtship.

Plea Student "—The Spartan mothers to to my not refer did not hall from Sparta, Wis. Searan was a misspoil for spanking, we can it ay that they hall from everywhere.

Illen O'Neill, a New York woman, has been sent to the Ponitentiary for stealing tenns. Ellen abould have taken at least a tenave got out of the country on.

The old saying, "Exceptions only prove rule," was never better illustrated than in case of Sir Hugh Alian, the Montreal millinaire, who began life as a dry-goods clerk.

The Princess Beatrice is gaining a reputation, who began life as a dry-goods clerk.

The Princess Beatrice is gaining a reputation of the same and the same and the same possible and sorthy a tree something delicious, and worthy a tree something delicious and worthy a tree something delicious and worthy a tree something delicious.

An eminent artist says "Mrs. Jessie Ben-ton Fremont has the prottiest hand I over saw." It is very evident that the eminent artist never gianced casually at a queen full on jacks about 8 a. m. For a cheerful family group it secures

We notice that the College Base-Ball Association of the Northwest has been formed, and we also notice that a "seedule of games" has been arranged. It is wonderful that the pale student finds time to learn spelling a little bit

between games.

"Student of History"—You lose the money. The King Phillip you refer to was a Chief of the Narragansett Indians, while the one with a record of 2:31 is a bay stallion. It is always unsafe for outside suckers to bet on historical points with old heads like Froude. Jim writes for this column, but we cannot indorse his action in this case.

New York papers are telling a pretty story about the beautiful daughter of a wealthy citizen, who is the possessor of a spinning wheel which belonged to her great-grandmother, and sits beside it while she sings for her father's quests Marguerit's primitage soon in "Feast." guests Morgaerite's splining-song in "Faust Out this way a far more interesting thing wou be a girl who could run a spinning-wheel.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator Bruce says that Mississippi will not choose Grant delegates.

The 85,000 Republican voters in Kentucky have twenty-four votes at Chicago, two months and 170,000 Republican voters in Iowa.

Union Township, Fulton County, Ill., sected delegates to the County Convention las ny, eight of whom are for Blaine and on

Oh, Mars Bob, ain't dat Kansas de place de

big squabble was over afore de was, bout you white folks takin' de niggers to? Wall den, of it was good for slave niggers, how comes it to be bad for free ones?—Alleged oration of a colored brother.

There are several extensive paper mills in Kane County, the home of John C. Sherwin, Member of Congress from this district. Perhaps that explains why he dodged the vote putting print paper and paper materials on the free list. Rockford Journal (Rep.).

When the Inter-Ocean holds up its head and accuses Blaine of being offensively "arbitrary," "dictatorial," and "arrogant," it should remember that the characteristics of brothren Conkling and Cameron are pretty well known to the country.—Mileculer Wisconsin.

The manner in which the third-term man re accourately, forcing him upon the party, is accourately, forcing him upon the party, is ady tearing it to pieces; the struggle within party has become more a civil war than a udly contest.—New Fork Herald (Ind.),

A ridiculous story comes from Washing The New York Tribune comments the Connecticut Convention, and expresses the wish that all Conventions might be as satisfactory. It is an excellent wish, and, if it could be realized, Mr. Edmunds or Mr. Washburne would be nominated at Chicago by acclaimation.—Hartford Courant (Rep.).

Resolved. That it is the sense of this Convention that the precedent established by Washington, and followed by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Grant, in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term, shall be tructly adhered to as the unwritten law of the Republic, which limits the Presidential time of my clizen to two terms.—Floyd County (Ic., Remublican Convention.

The reaction which followed upon the an-nouncement and denial of Grant's withdrawal, and which seemed to strengthen the Grant suse for a time, is certainly subsiding. His somination is not a foregone conclusion; and his appointnts within the party will continue to la-lator by all honorable means to defeat a nomina-tion which risks the chances of success.—Mil-sonice Sentines (Rep.).

The New York Times in a Grant, third-Grant has done to the country that he should be so assailed. Gen. Grant has done nothing that he should be assailed, and he has not been as-sailed. It is only part of the third term hypoerisy to pretend that he is assailed. Gen. Grant has been generally lauded, and he deserves to be. The third-term idea has been generally de-nounced, and it deserves to be.—Geneland Herald (Ren.).

If the choice of district delegates had not been overridden in Pennsylvania, Kansas would never have thought of overriding her Second and Third Districts. What Kansas has done properly raises the whole question; it cannot visely, fairly, or safely be settled except by recognizing (1) district representation, and (2) that State instructions do not in the slightest degree bind or control any delegates except the four at large invited from the State.—W. E. Chandler in the Boston Traveller.

The venerable Gen. Harney called more

cour at large invited from the State.—W. E. Chandler in the Boston Traveller.

The venerable Gen. Harney called upon Gen, Grant at the St. Charles Hotel in New Orieans the other day, and, after a short conversation, said: "Grant, I hope you are not after the Presidency again; you have had it twice, and that's enough for any man. Why, I am an older sodder than you, and was in the field when you were in the oradle, and yet I haven't been President once, nor do I desire to be.—mind, I said an older, not a better soldier." Grant smiled quietly, and said nothing.

If Grant is our candidate, what shall we say when our own resolutions of 1875 and 1876, unanimously passed, are hurled at us by the Democrats? I have them here. In January, 1875, we declared "our unaiterable opposition to the election of any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term." Not satisfied with that, even after President Grant and declined another nomination, we, in January, 1876, said: "We reafilm our unaiterable opposition to the election of any President for a third term." With the small Republican majority we have in New Hampshire, these who advocate Grant's nomination should tell us what reply we shall make in our papers and on the stamp to those emphatic utterances.—W. E. Chandler in Boston Traveller Interview.

THE OTTAWA PRESBYTERY. Special Dispracts to The Gatecop Tribuna,
Sandwich, Ill., Adril 14.—The Ottawa
Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church met
at the Presbyterian Church, Sandwich, last
evening, and was opened with an able sermon by the Rev. D. W. Fahs, at the request
of the Moderator, G. A. Pollock, of Mendota.
After the sermon, the Presbytery was constituted by prayer offered by the retiring
Moderator Officers were elected as follows:
The Rev. T. F. Jessup, Moderator; the Revs.
E. N. Lord and E. H. Sawres, temporary
clerks. Devotional exercicises were held
for halt an hour. The Rev. Mr. Hanna, of
the Lackawanna Presbytery, was invited to
slt as a corresponding member; also the Rev.
E. G. Moore, of the Chicago Presbytery. The
Rev. S. G. Fisher, of the Chippewa Presbytery was received as member of this Presbytery was received as member of this Presbytery. The Rev. C. Ledout was granted a
letter of dismissal to Kansas Presbytery.
The Rev. Melvia Fr. er, a candidate under the Ottawa Presbytery, was dismissed to the Chicago Presbytery. Mr.
H. M. McKnight, of Granville,
a candidate under the care of the Presbytery
asking help from the Board of Education,
was recommended. The Presbyterian Church
at Waterman presented a call to J. S. Robinson of Piqua, O. A. call was presented
from the Presbyterian Church of this city
for the pastoral services of the Rev. D. W.
Fahs, of Chicago. Mr. Fraser gave a verbal
report of the condition of the Presbyterian
Church at Elgin. The Rev. Mr. Hamma also
spoke very rectingly and hopefully of the
church was received under the care of
the Presbytery. The Rev. G. W. Crofts, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the
Rev. A. L. Farr, pastor of the Boptist Church,
were invited to sit as corresponding members. The Rev. Mr. Bruntage reported
theorem Presbyterian Church at Sycamore,
which church was received under the care of
the Presbytery. The Rev. G. W. Crofts, pastor of the Congregational Church, and the
Rev. A. L. Farr, pastor of the Baptist Church,
were invited to sit as corresponding Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. SANDWICE, Ill., April 14.—The Ottawa

THE STATE MEDICAL LAW.

Special Disputes to The Osicopo Trobuna.

PARIS, Ill., April 14.—Mrs. Dr. Reck, a catarrh and consumption specialist, who has been visiting and treating patients here for a year past, was arrested this afterneon for violation of the State law regulating the practice of medicine, but was released on ball.

WHITTAKER'S CASE.

Some Light at Last Thrown on the Diabolical Outrage.

Conclusive Evidence that It Was Perpetrated by Drunken

The Post Officers Exerting Themselves to Suppress the Facts.

rited Passage Between Mr. Townsend and an Uncivil Recorder.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 14.—A highly important clew has been struck at last, one which promises to throw more light on the real authors of the Whittaker outrage than real authors of the Whittaker outrage than all the testimony taken. It seems the little Village of Highland Falls, a mile and a half below here, is a favorit resort of the wild sports of the Academy, both officers and cadets. The place contains a dozen or more liquor-calcons and taverus, four-fifths of the revenue of which is derived from the Military Academy. Parties of cadets are in the habit of alipping out after "taps" (9:30 at night), and staying out to all hours, even to reveille at 6 in the morning. Although there is a pretense of keeping sentinels and restricting the cadets to the barracks, not a week passes that the boys are not down at the Falls after hours, drinking and having a good time in the private rooms attached to the saloon and barroom. Sunday night last, at the hight of the excitement over the outrage, three cadets the excitement over the outrage, three cadets slipped out of the barracks, and spent several hours "ginning up" at one of these places. In Highland Fells there has never been a

talk there, have not long ago reached the ears of the Court. That it is known to the officers at the Academy there is not the slightest doubt. On the night before the outrage three cadets, whose hames are known, were drinking and carous-ing after hours at the well-known resort ing after hours at the well-known resort at the Falls. As the liquor mounted to their heads they grew communicative, and the conversation, which was among themselves and confidential, was so loud that it was heard by the barkeeper and others. They talked about "fixing" Whittaker, and discussed the proposed hazing with the greatest zest. After spending several hours in the piace the three cadets went away, taking the road to to the Point. Early next morning news of the outrage reached Highland Falls, and the proprietor of a saloon, told of it by the hackman, who had come that morning from the Point, blurted out in the hearing of two bystanders: "Why, there were three of the standers: "Why, there were three of the boys down here last night, and they

The story spread rapidly, and was caught up and repeated by others until it reached the Point. The Court of Inquiry had not yet

Point. The Court of Inquiry had not yet met, but the saloonkeeper was at once called upon by officers and cadets, who told him to "keep his mouth shut, for God's sake," as it would get the post into trouble. Since then there is reason to believe the saloonkeeper's mouth has been closed still more effectually. To-day he refused to talk at all.

People who live on the road between here and the Falls say officers have visited the saloon almost every day since, and that two of them were seen this morning talking earnestly with the proprietor. A gentleman who went to the Falls this morning to learn something about the reports was followed by two mounted officers. One of the officers admitted yesterday that there were "ten or admitted yesterday that there were "ten or twelve cadets in the corps just mean enough

twelve cadets in the corps just mean enough to do such a thing." There is every probability that a day or two will unearth additional facts, which will justify the United States District-Attorney's representative in taking prompt steps. Mr. Fiero was asked whether his attention had been called to stories current in Highland Falls, and said it-had, and that he was investigating them.

The morning session of the Court of Inquiry opened with

The morning session of the Court of Inquiry opened with

Decupe a proper and the court of Inquiry opened with

Decupe a proper and the covernment to represent the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, special counsel sent by the Government to represent whittaker, and the Recorder, which certainly did not add to the latter's reputation for urbanity. Mr. Townsend, a venerable, white-haired gentleman, entered with a telegram from the Secretary of War in his hand, and endeavored to obtain the attention of the Recorder. Although the post authorities had been given notice Mr. Townsend was coming, and the Recorder had been informed fully half an hour before of the fact, no one paid the slighest heed to the venerable gentleman. The Recorder, who turned his back, was going on with the examination, when Mr. Townsend tapped him on the shoulder and said be would like to have a moment's conference with him. The Recorder said he did not wish to be interrupted.

Mr. Townsend—"I am in the habit of being treated like a gentleman, sir! I have come here with a telegram from the Secretary of War, much against my will, and have been endeavoring to gain your attention."

The Recorder, very much excited: "I am

have been endeavoring to gain your attention."

The Recorder, very much excited: "I am interrupted by this gentleman and accused of incivility, and I want the stenographer to make a note of it."

Mr. Townsend: "If you were not uncivil, str. then my imperfect civil education has left me in ignorance of what civility is."

Maj. Mordecal asked if the gentleman appeared as a spectator. Mr. Townsend again displayed his telegram from the War Office, and insisted on having a conference with the Recorder before the case proceeded further. The two men findly walked off together into an ante-room, where they remained for five minutes. On returning, Mr. Townsend resumed his seat behind the Recorder and watched the proceedings closely. The case is now thoroughly interesting. With Messrs. Townsend and Fiero present, Whittaker will not only have a fair show henceforth, but the post will be likely to get whatover credit or discredit it deserves.

IMMIGRATION. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 14.—The Immigration Convention met again this morning, Gov. Pheips in the chair. The plan of organization for the State Immigration Society of Missouri was read and referred to a committee of one delegate from each Congressional district to perfect and report upon. The resolutions offered last evening for the appointment of committees to receive, consider, and report upon the essays were withdrawn, and, after discussing several plans to shorten the work of the Convention and gut the most important matters before it as speedily as possible, it was decided to carry out the program as originally designed.

At the afternoon session a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the Convention on the subject of immigration, after which several interesting papers were read. Sr. Louis, Mo., April 14.-The Immigra-

Ann Arson, Mich., April 14.—The Regents of the University to-day appointed Henry C. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, lecturer on political economy, Herbert Tuttle lecturer on international law, and Theodore Johnson instructor of Latin. Mr. Tuttle is

HORSE-THIEF CAPTURED.

John McLain, a well-known criminal, was recently arrested by Detective Simmons for Detective Morgan, who wants him for stealing several borses and buggles from this city and vicinity. He is a pal of a thief, who, under the allas of Collins, was on trial yesterday in the Oriminal Court for the larceny of a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Keeley, the brewer. Both men have served

terms in the Penlientiary, and are we known all over the State for horse-stealing and deeds of desperation. McLain is charge with complicity in the theft of Mr. Keeley rig, and also with the thaft of several other the evidence in which

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A DETROIT HORBOR.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., April 14.—Still another murder was discovered this morning, when the dead body of a colored man named George Francis was found lying in a ditch alongside the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, a few miles from this city. An officer who visited the shanty occupied by Francis found blood upon the door, and began the search of the premises. He found the floors of the several rooms strewn with feathers and straw, and on searching the bed one pillow was missing, which Mrs. Francis said she had emptied of its feathers in order to wash it. The contents were found in the hay, and the pillow-tick, still stained with blood, in a tub of water. There were other articles in the tub, stained with blood, which she claimed was the result of her sickness. Reynolds noticed that the make-up of the bed had been reversed, and found that a piece of the ticking was gone, but there were blood stains on that remaining. The woman explained that the missing portion had been taken to mend another tick which she artibited. On the fact being The woman explained that the missing por-tion had been taken to mend another tick which she exhibited. On the fact being pointed out that the pieces did not match, she said she had made a mistake. In the cellar was found a quantity of bloody feathers. The next trace of blood was see said she had made a mistake. In the cellar was found a quantity of bloody feathers. The next trace of blood was found at the railroad fence, opposit the house. The bottom board was smeared with blood, and under the board is a space through which a body had apparently been drawn. The top rail of the fence was also smeared, as though a bloody hand had grasped it, the print of the fingers being plainly discernible. From the fence to where the body, which was that of George Francis, was found is about twenty feet. Examination of the remains shows that there were six cuts between the right ear and central portion of the back of the head, evidently made by the full stroke of an ax blade on the left side of the head, extending from the temple down the cheek, laying the latter open. His right hand was covered with blood, probably from having placed it to his head, as it was uninjured. On examination it was developed that Francis was jealous of his wife, owing to the visite of a young colored man about 18 years of age, maned Isaac Thomas Corsey, but commonly known as Thomas Dennis, and that this had been the subject of frequent quarreis between the husband and wife, and also had caused bad feeling between the husband and cotsey. Mrs. Francis, however, says this matter is nothing but a pack of "nigger lies." Mabel Aldine Francis, the little daughter of the murdered man, who is between 5 and 6 years of age, to did her story substentially as follows: Herfather quarreled with Corsey last night, when the latter struck Francis with his hand, and her mother then struck francis with his hand, and her mother then struck her father four times with an ax, which Corsey said served him right. Afterward the mother dragged the wounded man out of the house to the grass, and told the child to say that it was a ramp that hurt him. There were three axes found in the house, one of which had been heated and the handle burned off and partially consumed. On the unburned off and partially consumed. On the unburned portion of the latter, ho

SAVAGE PEMALES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., April 14.—Last night Priscilla Davis, a noted character, and her son's wife, Alice Davis, got on a tear, and, meeting the wife of Benjamin Feister, the old woman assaulted her. A hand-to-hand ond woman assaulted her. A hand-to-hand and brick-bat encounter was progressing finely, when Alice Davis jumped from the buggy and made a murderous lunge at the Feister woman, the blade of the knife entering on the left side of the neck, and making an ugly cut. She made another thrust at her, this time the knife striking her in the left side, under the arm. By this time Feister himself joined in the melée, and knocked the younger woman over. They were arrested, and warrants issued for assault with intent to kill. Mrs. Feister's wounds are quite serious. Alice Davis is the wife of Carter Davis, who is now serving a ten-years' sentence in the Northern Penitentiary for manslaughter.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

Special Dispatch to The Onicago Trouns.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—The long-standing controversy between John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, and Bigger & Clark, of Oshkosh,

of Unicago, and Bigger & Clark, of Oshkosh, has assumed a new phase. The Oshkosh firm failed some years ago and took the benefit of the Bankrupt act, Farwell & Co. thereby losing about \$15,000. The failure has always been looked upon as crooked, and the Chicago firm are so convinced that it was a premeditated swindle that they have instituted suit for the recovery of the \$15,000. The proceedings before Judge Dyer will be closely watched by the business world.

HEAVY BURGLARY.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 14.—The resi dence of James B. Gregg, on Main street, was invaded by thieves about 8 o'clock last evening, and over \$1,000 worth of jewelry stolen. Mrs. Dudley Greggs discovered the robber ransacking the bureau drawers, and, while going to alarm her husband, the thier escaped with the booty.

GOLD-BRICK SWINDLE. DENVER, Colo., April 14.—Peter Lavin, the ringleader in the celebrated gold-brick swindles of last Cotober, was captured here by the Rocky Mountain Detective Association to-day.

CANADA.

Inspectors of Live-Stock Diseases—The Welland Canal — Militia — Edison's Electric Light—Ex-Licut.-Gov. Letel-

Tobonto, April 14.—The Ontario Government has decided, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Agriculture, to appoint Inspectors, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon contagious and dangerous diseases among farm-animals. There will be a Provincial Inspector and Sectional Inspectors, and all of them must be nolders of diplomas from recognized Veterinary Colleges. They will be paid a reasonable fee per day when employed visiting and inspecting stock. Dr. Andrew Smith, of the Ontario Veterinary Colleges, has been designated as Provincial Inspector.

Special Dipates to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The Rev. Father Faure, who, it is alleged, was connected with the Gatineau incendiary case, is now living on a farm in the Gatineau district, in a state of poverty.

Gatineau meendiary case, is now living on a farm in the Gatineau district, in a state of poverty.

Efforts are still being made to prevail upon the Government to open the Wellame Canalearlier than the 4th of May. It is doubtful whether the Government will accede to the request.

The fall of the Beaconsheld Government will put an end to the hopes of Imperial assistance in organizing the Canadian militia. There is not much doubt but that some scheme would have been proposed, for the organization of a Royal Colonial Reserve, to be armed, clothed, and paid by the Imperial Government. But such a policy would not suit the anti-Colonial views of the Gladstone party. They will also, in all probability, knock upon the head the scheme for fortifying Vancouver Island at Imperial expense.

Special Dispatch in The Wickey Tribins.

MONTREAL, April 18.—Mr. James M. McKenzle, a Canadian gentleman, who resides at Menlo Park, near New York, has come to Canadia to Investigate the tailings of Canadian goldmines, and will visit the scene of the mines below Quebec. His object is to make use of the Edison patent, if practicable and profitable. He says Edison's light is a complete success; that the great electrician had ceased to give public information to the presere-porters because it became such a bore and took up so much of his lime; that there is an error among the public when they suppose or assert that Edi-

ishery is disheartening. Reports say that no fewer than seven steamers arrived home without seals, while many others are nearly in a similar condition. It never strikes the catchers that each year's catch weakens that of the next; and that unless there are a few famines in seals, the seal race will be soon as nearly extinct as are the lobsters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

QUEBEC, April 14.—Ex-Lieut-Gov. Letellier de St. Just is reported to be engaged in preparing a requisition for presentation to the Governor-General by him, to be forwarded to the Imperial authorities, asking for redress for his dismissal by the Dominion Government from the Lieutenant-Governor-ship of the Province of Quebec. The petition will be ready for transmission by the end of the week.

Small-pox is reported prevalent at Point

St. John, N. B., April 14.—A sensation was produced in court yesterday afternoon during the trial of Capt. Tower for scuttling the bark Brothers' Pride, when a steredore from Cardinas testified that the vessel took in a cargo of dirty water at Cardinas. The prosecution is seeking to prove the cargo worthless, while insured for \$38,000 as melado.

GEN. GRANT.

CAIRO. settled that Gen. Grant will arrive in this city at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday. He will be received by a salute of artillery, and he will be received by a salute of artillery, and he will be escorted through the streets by several companies of the State Guard, and by the municipal authorities and Cairo societies. The welcoming addresses will be delivered by the Mayor and the Hon. W. H. Green. Gen. Logan has been invited, and is exby the Mayor and the Hon. W. H. Green. Gen. Logan has been invited, and is expected to be present. All the towns in Southern Illinois, Northwestern Kentucky, and Southern Missouri along the lines of railways have been invited by telegraph, and some have already accepted. Excursion trains will be run on all the lines and excursion boats on the river. Not less than 10,000 strangers are expected to be present. A grand ball and banquet will be tendered the General at the St. Charles Hotel in the evening, while he and his company will be the guests of Col. Charles Galligher.

LITTLE ROCK. MEMPHES, Tenn., April 14.—Gen. Grant and party, in charge of a delegation of citizens of Little Rock, Ark., left by special train at noon to-day. They will arrive at Little Rock at 7 o'clock this evening. The General will remain as the guest of that city until Friday morning, when he will return to Galena, Ill., stopping only at Cairo.

LITTLE Rock, April 14.—Gen. Grant arrived at 7 p. m., stealing a march upon the citizens. The city is thronged with visitors.

EARTHQUAKE.

A Severe Shock Felt at San Francisco, Cal.—No Lives Reported Lost. San Francisco, Cal., April 14.—At five minutes past 1 the heaviest shock of earthquake felt for years occurred. The motion was vertical. No damage has yet been re-ported, although buildings rocked so that the motion was planily visible. The Nevada Block apparently swayed a foot out of the perpendicular.

SAN FRANCISCO April 14.—The Chronicle office was ratted this evening, reducing from 50 to 45 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood. Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef enriches the blood, alds direction, cures dyspepsia, nervousness, debili-ty, and female complaints.

Travelers, stop at the Aster House, New York. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

The Roman States Excited Over the Discovery of

PURE NATIVE SULPHUR

Of Great Medical Value in Curing Blood and Skin Diseases.

NEWS INDEED

This Must Be to the Thousands in This Country Suffering from Impure Blood and Rough, Dry, Scaly, and Pimply Skin Diseases, when They Learn that Glenn's Sulphur Scap Contains this Precious Medicinal Sulphur.

All SKIN DISRARES are more or less constitutional or dependent upon some specific poison in the Blood, which must be eradicated before it is possible to remove the appearance of its from the surface, and there is but one way known to the profession to accomplish this end, and that is to mentralize the poison by the use of PURE SULPHUR in some form or other, and experience has proved that in a very large proportion of cases it can be done more effectually and more raphily by the use of sulphur in tony, and the best combination of this kind, and the one now generally used, in GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. It is prepared expressly to cure. See that "C. N. CRITTENTON, Proprietor," is printed on each packet, without which mone is genutine. Sold by all druggists at 25c; 3 Cakes, 60c. Sent by mail on receipt of price and Secrits for each Cake. C. N. CRITTENTON, T Sixhare, New York.

TUST RECEIVED. JOB PRINTING. THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP

ations Made by the Signal Service, U.S. A. at 11 P. M. Washington Mean Time, April 14, 1880.



orthwesterly winds, and higher barometer.
Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Houghton, Marquette, Esca, Chicago, Grand Haven, Section 3, Alpena, Mackinaw City, Port Huron, andusky, Cleveland, Section 8, Eric, Buffalo, Rochester, and Section 6.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

General Dry Goods 'Opening!" "For this Week!"

WEDNESDAY, APR. 14, THURSDAY, APR. 15.

Special Exhibit of Everything New in Spring Dresses, Mantles, Dolmans, Shawis, Children's Suits. Infants' Wardrobes, Ladies' Underclothing.

Silks, Dress Goods. " Paris, London, and Berlin

Novelties!" FRIDAY, APR. 16, SATURDAY, APR. 17.

"Magnificent Display of" "Elegant Parasols!"

"Rich Fans!" "Fashionable Hosiery!" "Lace Novelties!"

"Fancy Articles!" Ribbons and Trimmings. "Excelling in Flegance All Former Exhibits!"

"On Exhibition," all the New Styles of

Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery, Displaying Materials and Designs Fresh, Rare, and Unique!

"All this Week!"

Chas. Gossage & Co.

PLASTIC STOCKINGS. STOCKINGS. Malacred outs for the BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
56 State-st., Chicago, Ri.
tanniacturen of the colorased Common-Sen
russ, adopted by the U. S. Government on the be-

ALL RICHT

NOW OPEN **NEW PATTERNS** CARPETS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS LINOLEUM, AND OIL CLOTH

JUDSON

N. W. Cor. State and Washington-sts.

PANS. A NOVELTY. **SARAH BERNHARD**

POR BALE BY Chas. Gossage & Co., AT WHOLESALE ONLY OF

NATH'L BLOOM No. 473 BROADWAY, New York DISSOLUTION.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH CERMAN LLOYD.

New York

Steamers sail every Catarday from New York

Steamers sail every Catarday from New York

Steamers sail every Catarday from New York

Loyndon, food Paris at leveres rates.

Loyndon, food Paris at leveres rates.

Lates OF PARS AGE - From New York to South

sampton, Loradon, Havre, and Breusian, first cathe

sail to the Catarday of the Catarday

at reduced rates. ORLAICH & CO., 7 Bouth Charl

st. Agents for Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and London
derry, from N. J., every Thursday, Prist Cable,
10 Ms. ascording to Accommodation. Second Call
M. Steernag, M. 72 Broadway, N. Y. and 184 Bandelph-st. Chicago. ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

STHIOPIA APPLIF, II am BOLIVIA Pary & II a
DEVONIA, Aprll A 3 pm ANCHORIA May \$ 37
These cleaners do not corry cattle, sheep, or put
These cleaners do not corry cattle, sheep, or put
CALFNIA, April II, iia m ELVNIA. April 2, 3 pm
CALFNIA, April II, iia m ELVNIA. April 2, 3 pm
Cabina, 80 to 82 Expansion Theses as reduced HENDERSON BROTHERS, & W.

CUNARD MAIL LINE Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports. For age Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Giamos Dublin, Belisst, and Londonderry at Jovest rule Company's Office, owner Clark and Handelph Schemer. Brists for E. and upwards, at lower many P. H. DU VERLET, Gen't Western Agent. WHITESTAR LINE

Carrying the United States and Royal Mail be New York and Liverpool. For passare apply to: pany a office, a doubt Chartes. ALFRID LAGERGREN, Gen'l Western An EF Drafts on Great Britain and Iroland. FATHBANKS"

SCALES

Southwestern Pooled

nother Acquisition by the Louis ville & Nashville Combination.

eling in St. Louis Over Solon Humphries ession to the Wabash Presi-

HE TIME-TABLE CONVENTION. i-annual Time-Table Convention Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday at 10 o'clock for the purpose of ar-schedules to be in force during the A majority of the roads in this C. O. Russell and E. Gallup, Boston & ly; W. P. Taylor and F. E. Snow, Canreland, Columbus, Cincinnati & ; J. C. McMullin and C. H. St. Louis & Chicago; S. R. troit & Bay City; J. B. Mullitehburg: M. D. Woodford, Fort
& Jackson; W. W. Worthington,
yne, Muncie & Cincinnati; Charles
William Edgar, Great Western;
Carson, Hamibal & St. Joe; A. H.
Honston & Texas Central; E. B.
Indianapolis & Vincennes; J. D.
Indianapolis, Bioomington &
John W. Browne, IndianBloomington & Western; J. F.
and W. P. Johnson, Illinois
D. W. Caldwell, Jeffersonville,
& Indianapolis; E. H. Waldron
Hill, Lake Erie & Western; Charles
ake Shore & Michigan Southern; D.

be then resolv d that the Fall Conv SU, held in New York City Oct. 14, 18 ir-rooms of the National Railway Pub Society, 46 Bond street. as also resolved that where local a are made they should take effect

rooms.

adjournment was then had.
question of running fast trains belomana and New York over certain
did not come up. The roads seem to
given up all idea of making faster
as at present. Such action would not
ave engendered ill-feeling between the
as roads interested in this city, but
have resulted in a general war on
It is generally admitted that the
made at present is fast enough,
litional speed would cause discomfort
passengers and endanger life and prop-

couthwestern association. The Executive Committee of the Southstern Railway Association held a meeting sterday afternoon at Commissioner Midgisterday afternoon at Commissioner Midgisterday afternoon at Commissioner Midgisterday afternoon at Commissioner of the Italian of tonnage between the roads in St. Louis division, and also to consider division of business between the Chicago, Louis, and Hannibal divisions. There are present J. C. McMullin, Chicago & ton; John C. Gault, Wabash, St. Louis & effe; J. B. Carson, Hannibal & St. Joe; A. Talmage, Missouri Pacific; C. W. Smith, leage, Burlington & Quincy; J. W. Midgister, Commissioner. OUTHWESTERN ASSOCIATION.

conmissioner.

The St. Louis business was satisfactorily rranged between the three lines interested, twas agreed to adhere strictly to the tonage pool, and make the division according the late arbitration until changed by a ew one. The line or lines running ahead dil be required to turn tonnage over to lose that are behind till the latter get even, ecording to the allotted percentage.

In considering the division of business beween St. Louis, Chicago, and Hannibal, it as found that a division on a purely tonage basis will not work satisfactorily, and it as therefore agreed that all the differences disting June 1 should be settled in money, has applies only to the equalization of business between the various divisions, and not the division of traffic between the roads om the various points. The business of the latter is to be equalized on a strictly minage basis.

Commissioner Midgley has issued a new

e latter is to be equalized on a strictly image basis.
Commissioner Midgley has issued a new riff on business to seaboard points from issouri River points via Chicago. Comencing yesterday, the rates on such business will be as follows: From Atchison, eavenworth, St. Joseph, and Kansas City to ideago,—seventh class (including provisals), 25% cents per 100 pounds; eighth iss, 20 cents; wheat, 25 cents; and corn, cents. The rates to St. Louis remain the me as heretofore. The change was made equalize the rates via all points.

The action of the Appellate Court in sus-daining the injunction against the Western adiana Railroad, preventing it from cross-age the tracks of the Lake Shore & Rock ing the tracks of the Lake Shore & Rock sland Railroad at Sixteenth and Clark treets, is a serious blow to the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railways, which intended to come in over that the The action of the Court, it is understood, will prevent any further proceedings in this matter before fail, and either of the above two lines can afford to tay out that long. The Grand Trunk is all ight as far as its freight business is concerned, having an arrangement with the hicago, Burlington & Quincy to use its rail as no facilities for passenger business, and, wing to the delay, will probably not be able open its line for passenger traffic for some me to come. The Wabash is depending enrely upon the Western Indiana for both freight and passenger business. A Trink freight in Company would do under the circumstances. Mr. Gault said that he could

being made to induce Vanderbilt to give up his opposition to the crossing of the Lake Shore tracks. Mr. J. D. Brown. President of the Western Indiana, is now in New York consulting with the parties interested in his road as to the steps to be taken to get over the present difficulties. the present difficulties.

Mr. J. C. Gault and the other officials of the Wabash now in the city took a trip yesterday afternoon to Third avenue and Twelfth street, where freight-houses for his road are in the course of erection, to see how the work was progressing. The freight-houses of this road will be completed in a short time, but the Wabash officials in looking upon the buildings could not refrain from whistling the old song, "Thou art so near, and yet so far."

There are indications that if Vanderbilt insists upon his present position regarding

There are indications that if Vanderbilt insists upon his present position regarding the Western Indiana, the Wabash and Grand Trunk will take retaliatory measures against him by withdrawing from the "High Joint" pooling arrangement, and thus force a conflict which will involve all the roads belonging to the Joint Executive Committee.

LMMBER COMPLICATIONS. Another meeting of the roads from Michigan and lake points to points in Indiana and Ohio, generally designated as the north and south lines, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday to endeavor once more to agree upon lumber rates for the coming season, but the deliberations were attended with no better result than those had berette. season, but the deliberations were attended with no better result than those had heretofore. The diversity of opinion was as great as ever, some wanting to have the lumber charged by the 1,000 feet and others by the 100 pounds, and finally an adjournment was had until the 23d of this mouth at the Grand Pactic Hotel to try the whole thing over again. It is claimed that all the trouble arises from the anxiety of certain roads to secure all the contracts they can before the new rates are made. As these roads have not yet secured sufficient contracts to keep them going during the summer, they are throwing obstacles in the way of an immediate settlement of the tariff question. Should it become apparent between now and the time of the next meeting that many such contracts have been entered into serious trouble may arise and a general cutting of rates indulged in throughout the summer by the roads which have been honest enough not to enter into special contracts pending the discussion over the new tariff.

FAST LOCOMOTIVES. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 18.—An article in your paper of the 12th inst., headed "Fast-est Locomotive," recalls to my mind some experience I have had in the fast line of

ocomotive engineering.
In the year 1849 Ross Winans, of Baltimore, built a locomotive for the Boston & Worcester Railroad. It was for an experiment in coal-burning, and constructed to burn hard or anthracite coal. The locomotive was peculiar in many respects. It had a seven-foot driving-wheel, and was intended for very high speed. It had steam springs to support the weight, and was fitted with many new devices for a locomotive. I was at that time in the service of the Bos-

nany new devices for a locomotive.

I was at that time in the service of the Boston & Worcester Raliroad. I was sent to Baltimore to look after the construction and delivery of this locomotive, and also to study the matter of coal-burning, which was a new thing on roads in New England at that time. This locomotive was shipped from Baltimore by rall, and reached Boston safely. I ran the engine for about six weeks, and should have run her longer but from the fact of her driving-wheels breaking. They were made entirely of cast iron, with chilled faces. These broken drivers were replaced with a set of imported wrought-iron wheels, the first of the kind ever imported. The locomotive was named "The Carroll of Carrollton." The speed of the engine, under favorable circumstances, was one mile in sixty seconds, the fastest I ever ran it; the trial was not accurately noted, I having enough to do to attend the machine, and those with me too much flustered with the excitement to accurately note anything. I ran the locomotive some time on the Albany and Boston train, which consisted of from seven to eight cars, and when the train was a little late I have timed the run, and made mile after mile on an average of sixty-one to sixty-three seconds per mile. Of course, in making frequent stops, we could make no better time with this locomotive than with one having smaller driving-wheels. But give us fifty or sixty miles on a clear run, and we could outrun a thunder-storm if it was going our way. I have traveled many thousand miles on locomotives ince that day in order to test speed; and, while I have seen some could outrun a thunder-storm in it was going our way. I have traveled many thousand miles on locomotives since that day in order to test speed; and, while I have seen some high speed made, still I have never seen the locomotive that could lay right down to it and outrun the "Carroll of Carrollton." In those days we had no power-brakes, and to run at such high rates of speed sometimes became dangerous. I remember one instance in the night-tume of rounding a curve at about sixty miles per hour, when a danger signal met my view. "I shut off steam and whistled down breaks, but they did not seem to check me. I whistled again. Still the speed kept up. I gave the third signal for brakes and then reversed my engine, saying to her, "Do your duty, my beauty, or in twenty seconds it is good-by to railroading," We came to a stand-still eighty rods from a train on the main track, having run one mile and a quarter from the place where I first discovered the red light. In running a locomotive, to avoid trouble, one must take time by the forelock,—in other words, must anticipate possibilities.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC. The litigation over the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company was virtually closed Tuesday before Judge Blodgett by the entry

Tuesday before Judge Blodgett by the entry of the following order:

WHEREAS, There was issued by Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery in this Court, to John I. Biair, E. F. Hatfield, and W. B. Cutting a certificate of purchase of the property of said Railroad Company, bearing date the 1st day of May, A. D. 1879, entitling the said above named parties to a deed of the said premises unless redeemed according to law; and,

WHEREAS, On the 9th day of April, A. D., 1890, the said Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company deposited in the registry of this Court the sum of \$1,002,369,16 to redeem the said premises from such certificate of sale;

Court the sum of \$1,002,369.16 to redeem the said premises from such certificate of sale; It is therefore ordered that W. H. Bradley, Clerk of this Court, pay Messrs. E. C. and W. C. Larned and George W. Smith, solicitors of the said John I. Blair, W. F. Hatfield, and William Bayard Cutting, the said sum of \$1,002,369.16 on said parties presenting and surrendering to said Clerk for cancellation the said certificate of purchase.

By this order the purchasers at the foreclosure sale received their money back again, and the stockholders are left free to do what they voted to do,—lease the road to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul expects to get possession of the Chicago & Pacific about May 1. The suits against the Chicago & Pacific instituted by the Blair parties have been withdrawn, as they have become satisfied that they cannot prevent the Milwaukee & St. Paul from taking possession of the property. General-Manager Merrill and the other officials of the Milwaukee & St. Paul will make a tour of inspection over their newly-acquired property next Saturday and decide upon the improvements to be made.

ANOTHER ABSORPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—A public sere nade will be given Victor Newcomb, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, by the citizens of Louisville next Saturday. Dispatches from Savannah, received here to-day, state that the Georgia Central Railroad day, state that the Georgia Central Railroad and the Georgia Railroad have leased to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad that portion of the Western Railroad of Alabama, extending from Montgomery to Selma, giving the Louisville & Nashville Railroad the option to purchase the same. The lease was ratified by the Louisville & Nashville Road at a special called meeting in this city last Saturday, but the matter has been kept secret. The Georgia Railroad Board of Directors ratified and confirmed the lease yesterday, and it was ratified by the Georgia Central to-day, so the matter is now complete. It thus transpires matter is now complete. It thus transpires what President Newcomb meant when he said that he had secured substantial assurances of a permanent character which gave him for his road all that he could ask. The him for his road all that he could ask. The purpose and object of the Louisville & Nashville Company in leasing this short branch is, no doubt, to exclude from Montgomery all competition. By this means, business which has gone from St. Louis, New Orleans, Vicksburg, and other points to Montgomery will now be shut out, and an immediate advance in rates to Montgomery by the Louisville & Nashville will probably follow as a natural semost important, and in its direct results will undoubtedly prove of more benefit to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad than any transaction it has recently made. Through its alliance with the Wadley and Alexander system, the Louisville & Nashville now controls every outlet from Montgomery. It is also apparent that President Newcomb is quietly dictating the policy of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, although no open acknowledgment of this fact can be obtained. The Western & Atlantic had arranged a schedule with the Cincinnati Southern for running trains from Chattanooga to Uncinnati, and vice versa by which the Louisville & Nashville would have been thrown out. This schedule was to have gone into effect yesterday, but the order has been withdrawn, it is presumed at the instance of Mr. Newcomb.

THE WABASH SYSTEM. Sr. Louis, April 14.—There was a good deal of feeling in railway circles here to-day consequent upon the announcement that Solon Humphries had succeeded to the Presidency of the Wabash system. It is general-fy understood that his election means a reinstatement of the Hopkins interest in the management of the Wabash. Lawrence Hopkins, it is well known, arrayed almost every railroad interest against the Wabash when he was its General Manager, but when when he was its General Manager, but when he was its General Manager, but when tually shelved. He is, however, a pet and protégé of Solon Humphries, and railroad men here in St. Louis fear he will again become the head of the concern. It is well known that the Lake Erie Propeller & Barge Line soon to be put in operation by the Wabash was originated by Hopkins, and if the management again comes to him he the Wabash was originated by Hopkins, and if the management again comes to him he will make the Wabash one of the worst guerilla roads in the country. A prominent Chicago railroad-man here to day said that this city had more to fear from Solon Humphries and Lawrence Hopkins than from Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, Garrett, and Tom Scott.

SOUTHERN ROADS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 14.—Private dispatches from Savannah received here state that the Georgia Central Railroad and Georgia Railroad have leased to the Louisville & Nashville Railway that portion of the Western Railroad of Alabama extending from Montgomery to Selma, giving the Louisville & Nashville Railroad the option to purchase the same. The lease was ratified by the Louisville same. The lease was ratified by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at its special called meeting in this city last Saturday, but the matter has been kept secret. The Georgia Railroad Board of Directors ratified and confirmed the lease Tuesday, and it was ratified by the Georgia Central yesterday; so the matter is now complete. The advantage thus secured by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad is spoken of in railway circles as most important, and, in its direct results, will undoubtedly prove of more benefit to the Louisville & Nashville Ealiroad than any transaction it has recently made. Through its alliance with the Wadley & Alexander system, the Louisville & Nashville now controls every outlet from Montgomery.

GALENA & WISCONSIN. GALENA, Ill., April 14.—The majority of the stock and a controlling interest in the Galena & Wisconsin Narrow-Gauge Railroad were sold to-day to the Northwestern Railroad Company, who will proceed at once to extend one of their trunk railroads to Galena. It is understood that their new road to Galena will be pushed forward this seaso Galena will be pushed forward this season, and will be completed and cars running before snow falls. They will either extend their old Galena branch from Freeport to Galena or come up from their Dixon alr-line, branching off at Morrison. The sale has occasioned no little excitement in certain railroad circles, and to-day the Illinois Central officials arrived in the city, though for what purpose your correspondent has been unable to learn.

SIOUX CITY ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib Sioux City, Ia., April 14.-Track-layin begins this week on the Toledo Extension of the Northwestern Road. This is a branch of the main Iowa line fifty miles west of Cedar Rapids. Grading is being done on as soon as the line is located. The line will pass through the Dodge coal-field, and be eventually extended to this city. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad fur-

nished crossing-ties from this city to the Nebraska side of the Missouri to-day. There are in all 240,000 ties along the lines of the proposed road, enough for 100 miles of road. The transfer boat President in use by the Burlington & Missouri toad at Plattsmouth, has been bought by the St. Paul & Sioux City for use at this city.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA. MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14.—The Sentinel's La Crosse special says the stockholders of the Southern Minnesota Railway, at a meeting at Lanesboro, ratified the action of the Directors in selling the roadito the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Company. The date of transfer is not announced, but will probably take place soon. ITEMS.

The election of Mr. Solon Humphreys as President of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific gives general satisfaction, as it is a guarante that the present conservative policy of the road is to be continued. Ameeting of General Passenger Agents will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel today for the purpose of considering measures for making reduced rates to the National Conventions at Chicago and Cincinnati. The

Conventions at Chicago and Cincinnati. The principal Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati roads will be represented at the meeting.

The management of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad have decided to make no extensive improvements on the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railroad at present. Nothing will be done until after the meeting of the stockholders, which will be held in July, when certain questions regarding improvements will be settled.

It is understood that the resistion of General Control of the control of t

regarding improvements will be settled.

It is understood that the position of General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. K. Lord, who goes on the Baltimore & Ohio as General Passenger Agent, is not to be filled, but that Mr. H. C. Townsend, the present General Passenger Agent of the road, will be placed in charge of the Ticket Department.

road, will be placed in charge of the Ticket Department.

The Southern Minnesota Railroad will be taken possession of by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company May 1. General-Solicitor Cary, of the St. Paul Road, is now in New York arranging the necessary matters for the formal transfer, which will probably be made at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above-named road to be held in New York to-day. The new arrangement will not materially affect the present official character of the road. John M. Egan, will be retained as Superintendent. The offices of the road will remain at La Crosse, for the present at least, and all reports will be transmitted from there to the general headquarters at Milwaukee. It will be called the Southern Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The new freight rates to the East an-

cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The new freight rates to the East announced yesterday went into effect yesterday morning, and had a goodeffect on shipments, especially on provisions, the reduction on which amounts to 10 cents. This reduction will in a measure prevent the shipment of provisions by lake, as shippers prefer to have this freight shipped by rail, if the difference in rates is not too large. No great improvement in grain shipments is expected, as the lake rates are so much lower than the rail that most of the traffic will seek the water route, as it matters but little to shippers how much time is consumed in transportation. There is not much grain left in the country, and the railroads expect a dull business during the summer.

A check for \$130,000 has been paid by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to State Treasurer Wright, of New Jersey, for the riparian grant which was made to the West Line Railroad Company by the State in 1872. The original moneyconsideration for the grant was \$125,000, of which \$45,000 was paid in

TELEGRAPH WAR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—About o'clock this evening the Western Union Tele o'clock this evening the Western Union Telegraph Company received word that Judge Hallett had issued an order at Denver for the return of the wires by the Union Pacific Rallway Company to the Western Union. Mr. Wood, Superintendent at this point, sent a force of men over to Armstrong about 9 o'clock to make the connection, but the railroad employés were called out by the blowing of whistles, and the connection was prevented. There was a good deal of excitement over the matter, and thousands of people were called out by the noise. It is thought that the Western Union Company will regain control of the wires on Thursday.

thought that the Western Union Company will regain control of the wires on Thursday.

DENVER, Col., April 14.—Between midnight and daylight on the 28th of last February the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company along the Kansas Pacific Railway, the Denver Pacific Railway, and the Colorado Central Railway were disconnected from the terminal and intermediate offices thereon of the Western Union Company and violently held against them, there being in this city alone 100 armed men on duty for a week or ten days to prevent their restoration. The Western Union Company refrained from any form of violent resistance, but filed its petition in the United States Court for relief, and by order of the United States Circuit Court the Colorado Central wires were restored March 27, and to-day by a similar order the wires on the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railways are restored. This completely reinstates the Western Union Company in all its lines, and fully vindicates its claims and conduct in the premises. The restraining order, which is directed to the American Union Telegraph Company, as well as to the other defendants, restrains them from preventing the Western Union Company from restoring its connections with the wires on the Kansas Pacific Railway and Denver Pacific Railway, and prohibiting the defendants from any connection of said wires, or either of them, with any battery or batteries not furnished by the Western Union Company, and from assuming to operate said wires or either of them, or to transmit from Denver, or from any other point on said lines, except in the manner and form presented by the contracts between plaintiff and the rail-road companies.

Judge Hallett decides that the validity of the allered consolidation of the Kansas Pacific Railway and the legeral companies.

except in the manner and form presented by the contracts between plaintiff and the rail-road companies.

Judge Hallett decides that the validity of the alleged consolidation of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, and Denver Pacific is not necessarily involved in the present inquiry. If that question should be presented upon application to punish the railway officials for contempt in violating the injunction issued by the State Court, it will then be necessary to examine the proceedings of the several corporations looking towards consolidation. He recognized that the officers of the consolidated company could lawfully disobey the writ directed to one of the constituent companies. The rights of a consolidated company, if a lawful consolidation has been made, are no greater than those of the Kansas Pacific Company in respect to the line in question. The contract between the telegraph company and the Kansas Pacific Company of October, 1866, is not ultra vires, because the telegraph company did not assume in the construction or operation of the line to exercise the franchises of the railroad company, but, on the contrary, proceeded in virtue of its own inherent powers under its charter. That clause of the contract which prohibited the railway company from allowing any other corporation to erect another line on its lands is a lawful contract, unless in violation of the act of Congress of 1845 to aid in the construction of telegraph lines. If contrary to that statute, it may be rejected without impairing the validity of the other provisions of the contract.

The seizure of the line by the railway comcontract.

The seizure of the line by the railway com-

INDIANA. CROWN POINT, Ind., April 14.- Judge Field of the Circuit Court, entered an order yester day afternoon, after a protracted argument, in the suit of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company vs. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company, and American Union Telegraph Company, enjoining the defendants and their agents until the further order of the Court from disconnecting the telegraph lines built. on the railroad right of way in the State of Indiana by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, and from further interfering with their reconnection by the Atlantic & Pacific Company with its main batteries, and from any action which will disturb the status-which existed before the seizure of the wires by the railroad in February last. A similar injunction was obtained some days ago before Judge Tuley at Chicago, covering the lines in Illinois. An attempt was made to evade it by stringing new wires from Chicago to the Indiana State line, and there connecting them with the seized wires running through this State. The action of Judge Field disconcerts this plan, and the wires in Indiana and Illinois, having been reconnected, are again under the control of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company.

A further hearing will be had on Saturday, April 17.

ANOTHER DUEL. Two Philadelphians Reported En Houte to Montreal to Fight a Duel-Blood This Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 14.—It has been but a few days since two Philadelphia gentlemen met on the field of "honor" to settle a dis-pute growing out of a remark addressed by one of them to a lady. Two other gentlemen of the same city were in Pittsburg to-day en

of the same city were in Pittsburg to-day en route to Canada to settle a similar quarrel in the same way. Their names are H. J. Valdere and M. T. Vanworth. They are of French extraction, and are said to be very wealthy. The former was, until lately, a prominent business man of the Quaker City, but retired a year or two ago. He met a lady in a hotel whom he thought he recognized, and addressed in familiar speech. The lady reported the matter to Vanworth, who called upon Valdere to apologize. He refused, whereupon he was challenged to fight it out. He accepted, and named Canada as the place. They arrived here yesterday, and left to-day, accompanied by their seconds, for the place of meeting, going by way of Buffalo. The duel will take place as soon as they reach the ground that has been selected, which is understood to be somewhere in the vicinity of Montreal. Both of the men are said to be very much in earnest.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, April 14.—For over a week the Cotton Exchange has been filled with rumors of the shaky condition of several large houses. The most prominent firm mentioned was Dodge, Potter & Co., bankers and commission merchants, who have been in business but little over a year, and, after reputed enormous losses in mining-stock speculations, entered upon a heavy built speculation in cotton six months ago. A combination was formed against them, and the market persistently hammered down, until they had been forced to put up margins aggregating close to \$500,000. To-day another de/mward twist was given, resulting in calls upon the firm for some \$100,000 additional margins. This they were unprepared to make, and sent a letter to the Exchange, announcing their suspension. The firm, while refusing all further information, pretended they were simply acting as brokers on 'Change. This allegation was discredited, and it was openly asserted that the only persons interested in their vast speculations were members of the firm themselves. Before 3 o'clock an assignment had been made and duly filed. It is calculated the deficiency will exceed \$200,000 under most favorable conditions, and dividends will not be much over 65 per cent. The firm were at one time financial agents here for the Little Pittsburg Silver Mine. They also dealt heavily in Chrysolite and other fancy securities of the same class, and lost largely through the decline in them. There is apprehension that other houses will be affected seriously. MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Special Dispetch to The Chiegop Tribuna,
ELGIN, Ill., April 14—A new enterprise
was to-day started at South Elgin, being no
less than a sorghum refinery, by Maj. Majcolim McDowell of Chicago. Machinery
having a capacity for turning out a large
amount of sugar per day will be erected.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident to a Female Tra-peze Artist in Philadel-phia.

Fires Making Terrible Havor with the New Jersey Forests.

The Conflagration Unopposed Marching Steadily to the Sea.

THE FATAL TRAPEZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A terrible acci PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—A terrible accident occurred at the performance this afternoon of the combined shows of Cooper & Balley and Adam Forepaugh, who are now exhibiting here. One of the sensational features has been a daring act by the Davene family of acrobats, who are well known from their performances in the Kiralfy Brothers' "Black Crook" company during the early their performances in the Kiralfy Brothers'
"Black Crook" company during the early
part of the season. Mrs. Davene hangs by
her feet to a trapeze forty feet in
the air, and holds her husband, who
is suspended head downwards. Their
daughter Lucy, a pretty girl of 19, whose
stage name is Mile. Lotto, ascends a pedestal
thirty feet distant and swings on a trapeze by
her knees until she has acquired the necessary momentum, when she loses her hold,
flies through the air, and is caught by her
father. On the first performance of the act
last Monday the girl missed her father's
grasp three times, but fortunately fell in a
net stretched below. To-day, while endeavoring to get the momentum, she struck her
head against the pedestal, causing a frightful
wound, and throwing her senseless to the
ground, twenty feet below. There were upwards of 8,000 people present at the time, and
a terrible scene followed. "My daughter!
O God, my daughter is killed!" shrieked the
wretched mother, as the bleeding form was
carried beneath her. Physicians were summoned, who pronounced her suffering from
internal injuries, and possibly concussion of
the spine. She vomited a great quantity of
blood, and no hopes are entertained of her
recovery.

FOREST FIRES.

SEAGHT, N. J., April 14.—A district of dense pine forest and cedar swamp, fif ty miles long and ten miles wide, has been burned over. The fires continued to rage

last night.

Thousands of game and other birds and many cattle suffocated. The smoke is so derise that the sun has not been seen for two days. The district burned over is sparsely populated. The flames are extending through Cumberland and Atlantic Counties, and, unless a heavy rain comes, will only be extinguished when they reach the sea.

Forked River, N. J. April 14.—The entire country about is a mass of blaze. The hundred square miles of cedar and pine forest is consumed. The greatest alarm is felt by the villagers, who are out fighting the flames. Two houses are burned.

Manchester, N. J., April 14.—There seems no abatement to the terrible forest fire which surrounds us. The fire has spent its force here, but burning towards Barnegat. The trains on the New Jersey Scuthern Rallroad to-day ran the fiery gauntlet with closed windows, which were blanketed. A few passengers undertook the dangerous ride. The heat was intense, and the cars were badly scorched.

Toms River, N. J., April 14.—The great fogest fire has crossed the river, and is speeding towards Good Luck Point and Island Beach. Fears are felt that it will reach the town. People are fighting the fire. Ormitt's mills, on the suburbs of the town, are reported destroyed. last night.

A HORRIBLE FALL. BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—About halfoast 1 o'clock this afternoon a boy named George Kuntz, aged 14 years, met with a shocking death in a somewhat remarkable manner at the soap manufactory of Messrs. Kuntz Brothers, on Hanover street, where he was employed. The elevator used in the building had been lowered about three and a half feet from howered about three and come fastened in some way. The boy jumped down from the fifth story to the ele-vator platform, but, unfortunately, he jumped down from the litth story to the ele-vator platform, but, unfortunately, he stumbled, and there was sufficient space be-tween the platform and the wall for him to fall through. Unable to regain himself, he plunged headlong through the opening and fell sheer down to the first story. Of course he was fatally injured, and died in a few moments, his skuil being terribly fractured and his arms dislocated.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 138 at 7:40 yesterday forencon was caused by sparks from a chimney setting fire to the roof of a house at No. 2533 Butler street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Connell. Damage slight.

A still-alarm to Engine No. 5 at 5:40 last

A still-alarm to Engine No. 5 at 5:40 last evening was caused by a fire on the roof of No. 40 West Congress street, occupied as a dwelling by Jaunes Cliff. Cause, sparks from Collins & Burgess' stove foundry.

The alarm from Box 459 at 5:22 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of No. 21 Clarinda street, owned and occupied on the second floor by Christ Niclio, and on the lower floor by John Jardain. Cause, a defective chimney. Damage, \$150; insured in the Western of Toronto for \$800.

The alarm from Box 349 at 4:30 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire under the front steps of No. 269 West Madison street, owned by J. H. Drury, and occupied by Mrs. E. Cotter as a toy store. Damage slight.

CRUSHED BY WALLS. CINCINNATI, O., April 14.—It became known this morning that Alexander Wilson left his home last night to go to the Covingleft his home last night to go to the Covington fire, teilling his wife that there were
many children in the adjoining houses, and
he would help get them out. Since then he
has not been seen. Search was made in the
débris of the fallen walls, and at 1:45 this
afternoon his dead body was found. He had
gone into one of the little houses to assist in
saving children, and was there caught by one
of the falling walls and crushed to death. He
was an estimable man, and was proprietor of
the only public library in Covington.

IN DISTRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The signal corps station at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: "April 13, 5:20 p. m.—The schooner James M. Hall is ashore about one mile from the station; general cargo; owned by Henry Hill & Co., Philadelphia: crew of five men landed by life-saving service men at 7:30 a. m., 14th; vessel in danger; life-saving crew boarded her again at daylight; sea heavy."

KILLED BY GAS. LANCASTER, Pa., April 14.—David Mille and Charles Frazer were to-day smothered in a well they were digging near Gordonsville. Miller descended, and, not being heard from, Frazer went down to ascertain the trouble, and was speedily overcome by gas. Before assistance arrived both were dead.

RILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BARABOO, Wis., April 14.—A thunderstorm passed over this place at 3 o'clock this morning, and lightning struck a dwelling owned and occupied by Phil Cheek, and killed his son Robert, aged 17 years. FATALLY BURNED. CHATHAM, Ont., April 14.—Robert Laure, ormer Mayor, and an extensive mill-owner

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED. TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—While some men were raising a bridge in Newmill, N. J., the steel and Iron works of the beam fell, killing William Obendenfer and Lewis Powell.

FATAL EXPLOSION. NEW YORK, April 14.—By an explosion of gas at the works of the New York Gas-Light Company this afternoon, one workman was fatally and two others were seriously burned.

DEATH FROM PARIS GREEN.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Loganspoer, Ind., April 14.—James Austin, a worthy citizen, yesterday drank some coffee from a cup which had previously con-

tained Paris green, and he died sever after. His sufferings were intense.

LOST IN A GALE NEWPORT, R. I., April 14.—A schooner, with all hands, went down in a gale in the Sound yesterday.

LOCAL CRIME.

BUSH, OF BOSTON.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained an account of the arrest in St. Paul of A. H. Bush, of Boston, on the charge of having obtained money on drafts that were worthless. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press of Tuesday gives the following account of his operations in that

city:

Mr. Bush doesn't seem to have lost any time'n resuming the rôle in which he seems to have been so successful in Chicago. On Saturday, or the day after his arrival, he secured a blank draft of Dawson & Co., which he filled up with an order at sight for \$25 upon P. J. E. Clementson, a Minneapolis desier in boots and shoes. The draft was drawn in favor of A. Allen, the proprietor of the Merchants', and was indorsed by M. E. Briggs, of Briggs & Merrill, who had known the drawer for ten years. In spite of the warning letter from Chicago, which was lying upon the Merchants' Hotel desk, Ehle Allen cashed the draft. Yesterday morning, George Allen wont to Mr. Clemeutson at Minneapolis, who formally refused to pay the draft, saying he had already pelid, ont of friendship, a draft drawn upon him at Red Wing by Bush, and it was the last one he would pay at present. On Mr. George Allen's return to St. Paul, the indorser of the draft en in anticipation of his ham. So far, in t was on the way after him. So far, in Briggs refuses to prosecute Bush.

A WILD DESPERADO.

William McKillop, a young man of respectable family, whom strong drink converts into a desperado, is doing his best to break into a cell in Joliet Penitentiary. break into a cell in Joliet Penitentiary.

Last July he and three companions set upon Gustav Skede, of No. 271 Johnson street, and pummeled him nearly unto death. This because Skede objected to them killing his dog. Young McKillop spent yesterday afternoon in Joyce Bros.' saloon, on Blue Island avenue, a place that is fast becoming notorious on account of the characters who frequent it. He became intoxicated there, and along about 6 o'clook became wild and unruly. Sneaking behind the bar, he stole a pearl-handled silvermounted revolver belonging to the firm, and made off with it. The bartender pursued him a short distance down the street, and was badly beaten in his attempt to get possession of the weapon.' McKillop headed directly for his home, No. 41 Frank street, which is a short street running east and west between Waller street and Blue Island avenue. The house is about two and a half blocks southeast of the saloon. On the way home McKillop had plenty of fun with the revolver. He chased, at the muzile of the angero, a Chinaman, and every person of eccentric character or dress that he met. Seeing a yellow dog he maliciously shot at it, but the bullet went wide of the mark,

negro, a Chinaman, and every person of eccentric character or dress that he met. Seeing a yellow dog he maliciously shot at it, but the bullet went wide of the mark, and very nearly put an end to the existence of Willie Boyle, a little boy living near him on Frank street. Meeting the employes of a a furniture factory on the way home from their work, he flourished his firearm before them, and made all sorts of threats. The men ran in terror back into the factory. Turning off Blue Island avenue into Frank street, McKillop espied an old man named Krever, who lives at No. 31 Frank street. McKillop is known to have a special dislike for whathe terms "Dutchmen," and without a word of provocation he fired a shot at Krever. Seeing that the bullet did not take effect he ran across the street, and kicked the man brutally, inflicting severe gashes about the head and face, and left him lying unconscious on the sidewalk. Susequently he amused himsely by chasing a lot of children through neighboring alleys. McKillop's mother, who is spoken of by everybody as a very estimable lady, was distracted when she heard what her son was doing, and she ran wildly all over it vicinity until she found Officers Houlina and Connewy, whom she begged to take her son into custody for fear that he would nurder some one. The officers started in pursuit, and after firing several shots at the young man, who endeavored to escape, they succeeded in arresting him near his own home. The revolver was not found upon him, but subsequently it was turned over to the police by M. Carrigan, of No. 418 Maxwell street, who succeeded in begging the fevolver away from McKillop just before the police came up.

Mr. Krever was at the time on his way home from work as a hostler in the employ of a painter doing business at the corner of Frank street and the avenue. He ciaims that the builet struck him on the forehead and glanced upwards, inflicting affesh wound. In this he is probably mistaken, the wound on the forehead looking more like a bruise, such as might be i

ARRESTS.

An owner is wanted at the Armory for an almost new set of harness, gold-plated, and black enamel trimmed, with russet-leather lines. It was found upon a suspicious character named John Williams, claiming to live at No. 326 Wabash avenue, who was arrested at 8:30 last evening as he was entering Leon Andrews' pawn-shop, No. 516 State street, by Officer James Shanley. He officer dithe harness to the pawnbroker for 38, and when questioned by the officer as to where he got it, he was totally unable to give any satisfactory answer.

Albert Bagley and Michael Reardon are prisoners at the Armory, charged with stealing a large coil of rubber-hose, for which an owner is wanted.

Some malicions fellow, with thievistr intent hurled a brick through a plate-glass window at H. L. Dahl's tailor-shop, No. 120 Dearbor street, and stole a bolt of cloth. Somethin occurred to frighten the fellow, however and he dropped his plunder in the alley where it was found by one of Pinkerton' preventive watch.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—Judge Martindale, of the Journal, denies most emphatically the rumor on the streets and the publication in the News, this evening, that ex-United States Treasurer New and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady had offered \$75,000 for Journal. He says no bids have been made and no offers to sell for any price.

Manirowoc, Wis., April 14.—An unkn man, supposed to be a sailor, committed cide this evening by jumping from the Elestreet bridge into the river.

POLITICAL NEWS

The Outlook for the Campaign is the State of Illinois.

What the Aspirants for Office Are Doing in Various Localities

Results of District Conver Southern and Western States

Charter Elections in Western Town eral Political Notes.

ILLINOIS.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DE Special Dispatch to The Chicago GENEVA, Ill., April 14.-Ca the Congressional representation Fourth District are limited to two, three, if Col. Brazee, of Rockford considered in the race. Kane Col nishes the two candidates now spo the Hon. John C. Sherwin, the pre nishes the two candidates now spoker of the Hon. John C. Sherwin, the present ber of Congress, and S. S. Mann, of Eth. Mr. Sherwin, who has served very efficient in Congress during the past year, will us doubtedly be returned. Kane County will give him a large support, ignoring the opisition, and McHenry, Boone, and De Kane Counties will fall in. The eleven vote Winnebago County will probably be riverable to the candidate so long as a possibility of innomination exists. Mr. Sherwin is mountionably her second choice. Mr. Man without popularity not alone in the distribut also in the county in which he reside it is a question whether he may be an earry the primary in his own towaship. To Convention will probably not be called earlier than July or August. It will replikely be held at Elgin.

the Democratic monopoly, and straight Republican ticket. The R Council held their first meeting day. The entire police force was with two additional appointmen may be due to the fact that our cipast ten days has been troubled.

Senator from this district, which is composed to of Stephenson and Jo Daviess Counties. Cochran is not a candidate of his own seeing. He has been importuned frequently the most prominent Republicans of this of trict to permit his name to be used as a card date. Mr. Cochran has filled the position States Attorrey for Stephenson County eight successive years to the satisfaction all, and has a clean record. As a lawyer, stands at the head of the Lar. He is a tleman of acknowledged ability, active, ergetic, and enterprising, and is well poin county, State, and National affairs. So Mr. Cochran be the people's choice for position they will find in him an honest and faithful servant, and would be elected a large majority.

But there are other gentlemen in the satorial district who are ambitious to by Springfield. It is an honorable ambit and we can find no fault with the aspirator their friends who are looking toward satorial honors. The Hon. James I. Nef, a Representative, and D. H. Sunder Supervisor of this census district, are a mentioned. For Representative in the Low House the names of the Hon. H. C. Hy. Judge of the County Court of Stephe County, and E. P. Barton, are able at learned attorneys, have been spoken of candidates. Both gentlemen are old meters of this county, and highly respectation of Supervisors, are also talked of as left candidates.

Whatever may be the final result, it is precedy clear that between now and Converted one.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.
Toledo, O., April 14.—Much interest been taken in the reorganization of branches of the Council, which was pleted to-night. The Aldermen good publicans, 3; Democrats, 3; Nationals, 2 Council: Republicans, 6; Nationals, 5; Decrats, 2. As anticipated, a coalitien formed between the Nationals and orats, giving the former the President of Boards, and the latter the Vice President

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 14.—The Decratic Convention to-day nominated J.

Steinmetz for Congress in this district.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 14.—The Barlicans of Pulaski County, in Convention and Arkans and County and Convention and County and Convention and County and Convention and County and County

BANDALL WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14. Speak
Randall has written a letter to a promise
Democratic politician in Pennsylvania oposing the unit rule in the fortneoming Sale
Convention.

CALIFORNIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 14.—The William B. Orvis has been expelled for Philadelphia Association of Congress Ministers, because of his connection will Philadelphia University of Medicine Surgery, where a reporter recently chased a certificate to practice neal The Dean, the President, and the Secret of the concern were ministers of the Medicine Concern were ministers

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tra TOLEDO, O., April 14.—There is c le excitement in the city to-day or ble excitement in the city to-day over a just received from the Arizona Mining pany,—a party of forty, which left amonth ago for Santa Fé and westward letters claim that they have discovered very rich leads, and are staking out claims.

Washington, D. C., April 14.
Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is to b
this week to Mrs. Clemens, a beautif
of St. Louis. Senator McDonald
coon to marry a widow, who is co
of remarkable beauty.

to Raise

ome of the Vict

The case of the Rock pany and intervening of the old Post and morous alleged stockhofurther hearing yester Jameson. H. W. Jacks Jameson of the bank when assets of the bank when minister upon its effects alaim was represented by claim was represented given by the brothers lateral. Mr. Jackson ppointment as Receivance to him and arran

eral line as that given tremainder of the morning up the claims of Company for See, and Paper Company for ST. the afternoon, irst taking the stand. is subscription wasn't be whole amount was ceasion Willard stor-lgin, had taken fo

his name appeared a peared to have been when it was representation of his subscription willard's name was no continued that he had sertin of stock merely arry the thing over build make up the arm, formerly a repo on, formerly a repo ng of stockholders
it was stated that the
in debt and losing mo
nounced that it would
more capital in order to "You are not one innected with the quired Mr. Root,

hat would be all rights be rest.—and witness as a tock if he finally secur ber. That was the last who died that afternoon tended any stockhold celved a notice to attending the latter point Mr. there must be some mis "Were you classified clans," asked Mr. Haw the paper Company,—politician as well as a li "No, str." was the pinever guily of being a last. You weren't in that
"No. I was in a very
eighth or tenth on the l

of Evansion, testified the for stock merely as a Willard, who represent Company was a pressing would take stock in the part of its claim. Willard he down but had net figures. That must by somebody clae. him, when he went look after the incorporate pany, to ask the Secreta the reporters know that been made, since that micess of the enterprise. This message to the Section of the incorporate pany, to ask the Secreta the reporters know that been made, since that micess of the enterprise. This message to the Section of the incorporate pany, to ask the Secreta the reporters know that been made, since that micess of the enterprise. This message to the Section of the incorporate pany his books aside a couldn't get at them that erwards told him that he shares opposit witness.

wards told him that he lares opposit wimes? Spurely formal, —me torganizing the comparative and to the extent of t

conversations, he ha bearibe if he (Willa conversations, he had subscribe if he (Willard other greenhorms who "And," sadly continue so." [Laughter.] In repossibility of the subscribed and others weren't specifying the standing interrogatories from Militchecek. Gov. Calediy, who was Auditor to be good, though he whether he was or not. scribed \$77,500, Shackles \$8,000, and Huse, who wildn't quite come up to billuted sound financialeast for so large amount \$150,000 subscribed, he \$600 was certainly good.

L NEWS. the Campaign is of Illinois.

ts for Office Are ous Localities.

tern Town

NOIS. MONAL DISTRICT.
The Chicago Tribune.
1 14.—Candidates

aviess Counties. Mr. ate of his own seek-bruned frequently by publicans of this disto to be used as a candifilled the position as phenson County for to the satisfaction of ord. As a lawyer, he is a general ability, active, ung, and is well posted ational affairs. Should pile's choice for this in him an honest true, and would be elected by

tentlemen in the Senre ambitious to go by honorable ambitious to go by honorable ambitious lit with the aspirant e looking toward Senon. James I. Neff, exp. H. Sunderland, sus district, are also entative in the Lower he Hon. H. C. Hyde, Court of Stephenson arton, are able and e been spoken of astlemen are old resind highly respected, they will accept the a merchant of Lena, member of the Board talked of as being

DUS.
COUNCIL.

Me Chicago Tribuna.

—Much interest has rganization of both cil, which was commanded and continuous and continuous and continuous and Demoche Presidents.

Nomination.

pril 14.—The Democay nominated J. Is in this district.

sas.

April 14.—The Republy, in Convention to the State Convention to the State Convention Chairman, with none but Grant delegated to the State Convention.

April 14.—The Rec. on expelled from the of Congregational connection with the of Medicine and order recently purpractice medicine, and the Secretary disters of the Method

ADS.

Chicago Tribuna.

There is considerate to the constant of the constant o

WEDDINGS.
April 14.—Hieter hia, is to be married his, a beautiful widow lifeDonald, who is desorthed as

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. How the "Post and Mail" Tried

to Raise \$150,000. of the Victims Relate Their Lournful Experiences.

The tase of the Reck River Paper Company and intervening creditors against the pany and intervening creditors against the pany and of the old Poet and Mati- and its numerous alleged stockholders underwent a further hearing yesterday before Judge Jameson. H. W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third National Bank, took the stand to prove up a \$0.00 claim which he found among the unsets of the bank when he undertook to administer upon its effects and wind it up. The represented by what were known McMullen Post and Matt notes, the brothers of that name as col-Mr. Jackson testified that after his eral. Mr. Jackson testified that after hispointment as Receiver Mr. O. A. Willard
me to him and arranged with him to take
these notes and to substitute in
frested the notes of the Chicago PublishCompany. T. S. McClelland, Receiver of
Publishing Company, and H. P. Evans,
ident of the Rock River Paper Company,
re some further testimony in the same genwe some further testimony in the same gen-al line as that given the day before, and the mainder of the morning was spent in prov-up the claims of the Wilmington Coal appay for \$203, and the Northwestern er Company for \$700.

sternoon,

c. B. PARWELL

taking the stand. He identified his subintent to \$1,000 worth of stock in a

subscription book bound in Turleather, which Willard brought to
onice. Witness said he expressed to Wilth doubts as to the latter's ability to
se the amount proposed. Mr. Willard was
ident he would have no difficulty in dethat, and witness finally subscribed, with
express understanding that the other subilers were to be bona fide ones, and that
subscription wasn't to be called for until
whole smount was subscribed. On that
said Willard stated that a. Mr. Lovell, of
in, had taken fortly shares, or \$40,000, and
name appeared on the book. Now it apred to have been erased. Subsequently,
en it was represented to him that the
ek had been taken, he paid in 30 per cent.
his subscription. When he subscribed,
liked a man was not down, as it was now.

[COLLINS SHACKLEFORD]

ind's name was not down, as it was now.
[COLLINS SHACKLEFORD
iffed that he had subscribed for \$8,000
th of stock merely to enable Willard to
the thing over a few days until he
domake up the amount; and S. F. Dayletformerly a reporter on the paper, testithat he was present at the annual meetof stockholders in February, 1878, when
was stated that the Company was heavily
debt and losing money, and Willard anmeed that it would be necessary to get
we capital in order to float it.

J. C. N'MULLIN, fanager of the Chicago & Alton, I, and the occasional flashes of dry his testimony evoked some very

down on the book,—men whose names were calculated to add value to the institution. [Laughter.] But they didn't count up 100,—only some thirty-five or forty,—and witness refused to take the stock. Willard said that would be all right,—that he could get the rest,—and witness said he would take his stock if he finally secured the whole number. That was the last he saw of Willard, who died that afternoon. He had never attended any stockholders' meetings or received a notice to attend any, though regarding the latter point Mr. Willard had told him ham must be some mistake about that.

"Vere you classified as one of the politicians," asked Mr. Hawes, the attorney for the paper Compuny,—himself an aspiring politician as well as a lawyer.

"No, sir," was the prompt reply, "I was never guily of being a politician." [Laughter]
"You weren't in that class?"

Ton weren't in that class?"

"No. I was in a very flattering position,—sighth or tenth on the list."

ABADIAH HUSE,
of Evansion, testified that he had subseribed for stock merely as an accommodation to Willard, who represented that the Paper Company was a pressing creditor, but that it would take stock in the new concern for a part of its claim. Witness was to be held nameless, and entered into the project merely to oblige Willard. He had put his name down but had never filled in any figures. That must have been done by somebody else. Willard requested him, when he went to Springfield, to look after the incorporation of the new company, to ask the Secretary of State not to let the reporters know that the application had been made, since that might prevent the success of the enterprise. He communicated this message to the Secretary of State, and that official very obligingly said he would lay his books aside so that the reporters couldn't gut at them that day. Willard afterwards told him that he had put down seven the state of the company.

THE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY testified that he, too, had "accommodated" willard to the extent of signing for \$5.000 worth of stock, supposing all the while that it would be issued to willard. For doing so, he thought he now ought to make an apolary for human nature and common sense. (Laughter.)

L. J. GAGE,

Cashier of the First National Bank, detailed willard's financial relations with that instinution, and rather mournfully admitted that he, too, had subscribed for stock. Willard had besought him to do so, and, after repeated conversations, he had told him he would unberibe if he (Willard) found ninety-nine other greenhorms who would do the same. "And," sadly continued Mr. Gage, "I did so," [Laughter.] in regard to the financial reponsibility of the subscribers, some were tood and others weren't so good, the winess specifying the standing of each in answer to interrogatories from Mr. Horton and Mr. Hitchcoek, Gov. Cullem was undeubtioned sound financial responsibility,—at any fou

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Malignams Mossility shown Toward
That Enterprise by the Democratic
Majority in Congress.

Special Dismich to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., April 15.—It looks as if the Northern Pacific Railroad had found an enemy in the House Committee on the Pacific Railway system, judging from the report recently submitted by Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi. The report relates to House Bill 468, referred to said Committee, which contemplates the completion of the Texas & Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific Railways, to which grants of land have been made by Congress to aid in their construction. The Chalmers report expresses the opinion that the people of the United States "have felt outraged by enormous and unnecessary grants of public lands equal to principalities and Empires of the Old World, and the Committee think it is time the policy of the Government was changed upon this subject," and, in order to inaugurate a true Southern Democratic Reform, with a big R, they report a substitute for the bill, which declares that all the lands that have been donated to the substitute for the bill, which declares that all the lands that have been donated to the four great transcontinental lines in process of construction are forfeited to the Government by the failure of the companies to complete the roads. The whole amount of the original grants is as follows:

Roads.

Northera Pacific.

Acres.
Acres.
Acres.
Acres.
Northera Pacific.

10,500,000
Texas & Pacific.

10,500,000

7,436,500 acres of land, leaving about 3,000,000 acres subject to forfeiture; the Atlantic & Pacific has built only ninety-one miles and Pacific has built only ninety-one miles and earned 1,164,800 acres, forfeiting something over 40,000,000; and the Northern Pacific has built 500 miles, earning 10,500,000 acres, leaving lable to forfeiture about 83,000,000 acres. The Committee assert that there is no question but that the grants to all these Companies have lapsed, and it then goes on to argue the question at considerable length whether or not these lands are now subject to forfeiture by the Government.

not these lands are now subject to forfeiture by the Government.

The Committee seem to get along easy enough with those grants that were made upon the expressed condition that in case the roads were not completed within a certain specified time the lands unsold or unpatented should revert to the United States Government; but no such provision was incorporated in the act granting lands to the Northern Pacific Company. In that act the only right or power reserved to the Government is that which declares that in case the Company violates any of the conditions of the said grant, and allows the same to continue for upward of one year, then "the United States may do any and all acts and things necessary to insure a speedy completion of the said road."

Just here the Committee ran afoul of the

to insure a speedy completion of the said road."

Just here the Committee ran afoul of the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, who cites the law in the case and contends that, though the grant has lapsed, so far as the failure of the Company to perform the acts required and imposed by its charter is concerned "it is not subject to forfeiture." But, when a Democratic committee sets out to do a certain thing for a partisan or sectional purpose, they are not in the habit of letting the opinion of a Secretary of a Department or of the Supreme Court stand in the way. Mr. Chaimers decides that the Northern Pacific Company has forfeited its right to the grant, and then, to justify his Committee for what they are attempting to do, he quotes from the last annual report of the President of the road, made Sept. 28, 1879, to show that the corporation "does not need this immense hand grant of 33,000,000 acres." The report then goes on to prove that if the time is extended for the completion of the road and the Company allowed to inherit the total amount of the grant as originally donated,—and on the theory that it disposes of its lands at \$2.50 per acre,—it would have a surplus from the sale of lands of over \$55,000,000.

lowed to inherit the total amount of the grant as originally donated,—and on the theory that it disposes of its lands at \$2.50 per acre,—it would have a surplus from the sale of lands of over \$55,000,000. "Your Committee," says the distinguished Chalmers, "are not disposed to recommend a proposition to swell the coffers of an already opulent corporation."

The Northern Pacific Railway is an enterprise that "the gentleman from Mississippi" does not feel any special interest in; but the people of all the States lying north of Mason & Dixon's line, and all who care for the development of that vast and magnificent empire that is to be penetrated by its lines, will take a different view of its importance than the narrow and selfish one which is taken by the majority of the House Committee. The splendid progress that the Company was making when the financial panie of 1873 fell upon it like a blight ought to appeal to the generosity of Congress and secure the extension of time necessary to complete the gl-gantic undertaking. And it may be well enough just here to remind Mr. Chalmers and his Southern Democratic associates on that Committee that any attempt to cripple enterprises of this kind by the majority in Congress will be sure to be resented by the representatives—of the great Northwest of all political parties, and their displeasure may fail upon a section less prepared to bear it than the immediate locality that is to be benefited by the building of the Northern Pacific Railwad.

It is curious to observe, but worthy of remark as illustrating Democratic methods, that the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Nebraska, which are directly and virtually interested in the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railway, have not a single representative in the House Committee on Pacific Railway, have hot a single representative in the House Committee on Pacific Railway, have not a single representative in the House Committee on Pacific Railway, have not a single representative in the House Committee on Pacifi

Sheep as store MILK Laden whether

The Book and a both the reporters couldn't gook and the total process of the couldn't gook and the total process of the couldn't gook without an ange but that it was purely formal,—merely for the purpose of organing the company.

THE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY

THE REV. ARTHUR SWAZEY

Intelliged the the total of a accommodated," Wilhard is the extent of signing for \$6,600 and of stock, supposing all the withe that the total process of the process of the total process of the

TN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBEROSS pairons throwbond the district of the constitution of the constitu

Paulita.

L. BURGINGHAR & CO., Dragdets, 66 North Clarkest, corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Draggists, 85 Larraboost., corner Sophis. corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NERHS, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 45 East Divisional, Detween LaSaile and Wells. PERSONAL.

DERSONAL-IF KATE RAYCROFT, FORMERLY

Of lithace, will send her address to Thomas It.

14 Michigan-ac, also will learn something of im-

It Michigan et. abo will learn something of importance.

PERSONAL—M. MILWAUKER-AV: YOU WRITE first and explain. Address H B. Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL GENTLEMAN WHO CALLED on me less friday moon desiring struction, and I referred to a second party, please call sgain. HENRY COLBERG.

PERSONAL—C. W. SHOUK, PAINTER, FOR-merly of Cindman, send address to L. R. Miller, Bellianore, to renew former correspondence.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, STRANGER in Chicago, desires the Requisintance of an honorable gentleman. Address N B. Tribuns comes.

Periodice property. E. L. CANFIELD, & La Salle-st.

TOR SALE-FOUR BRICK DWELLINGS ON HUron-st., near Dearborn.

Cottage and lot, Maill, on Franklin-st., near Waconsin, R.M.

Brick dwelling on La Salle-st., near Schiffer, \$2.00

ENGLISHED SALER, DESCRIPTION OF SALER SALER

Brick dwelling on La Salle-st., near Schiffer, \$2.00

ENGLISHED SALER BROS., 18 Dearborn-st. Two outlages and lots on Himman-st., \$50 each.
SCHRADER BROS., HS Dearworn-st.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE
North Division—Lots fronting on North Haistedst. between Division and North-av., also on Northav., between Hawthorne and Clybourn-avs., wooden
block pavement, sever, water, and mas; slee) join
fronting Weed, Binckinsek, and Rece-sia. JOHN A.
YALE, BS 1s Salle-st., Room S.

FOR SALE-BE WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR
Haisted, a good frame house and let; 12,20.
21 South Onkley-av., heroom brick: 12,20.
22 South Chiley-av., heroom brick: 12,20.
33 North Carpenier-st., rear Law, cottons and let;
12,00.

Corner Washington and Haisted-sia.

FOR SALE-DESIRABLE LOTS ON NORTH HALsted-st. (cast froit), hear Wobster-av. Fine brick
residence on West Monroe, between Morgan and
Abordeen-sts. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 16: Randoiph-st.

Abordeen-sta. PHILIP MYERS & CO., 184 Randolph-8t.

NOR SALE-NO. 175 RANDOLPH-ST., 4-STORY bytek store, near La Salle-st., as a bargain. THOMAS & BHAGG, 185 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-STATE-ST., NEAR TWENTY. ninth, two-story briek store, living rooms above; 5.50; casey terms. THOMAS & BHAGG, 185 La Salle-st.

NOR SALE-ON 686 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., corner by Gorden, li-rouse frame house, with offset lot. THOMAS & BRAGG, 181 La Salle-st.

POR SALE-ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIR-tieth-st., two fine houses, with large lots. THOMAS & BRAGG, 181 La Salle-st.

TOR SALE-ON OR CANDON SOULEVARD, 181786. POB SALE-ON GRAND BOULEVARD, DAYING feet, west front, between Thirty-fith and Thirty-oventh-sta, very cheep. THOMAS & BRAGG, 12 Balley TOR SALE-A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON IN-dama-av, north of Twenty-fourth-st, renied at soper month, for E.S.R. THOMAS & BRAGG, IN La Balle-St.

A Balle-st.

OR BALE - BARGAINS - 20 WALNUT ST.

Large frame bouse, lot Skild: easy terms; E.R.C.

SG Growsland Fast-sv. near Thirty-first-st., 5-story
roter; only 25,000 H. J. Gellowk, 12 La Sello-st. ROOM I.

POR SALE—IN VICINITY OF TWENTY-SECOnd-st.—3-story and basement octagen storefront house with extension; dining-room on parior
floor; unobstracted view of the lake; 8,500 MaTSON HILL, W washington-st. SON HILL, W. Washington-st.

POR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH
Branch and North Brunch Canal, between Chicaco-av, and North-av. Chicago Land Company, Hoom,
34 Clark-st.

POR SALE—RIVER PROPERTY FOR DOCK OR
manufacturing purposes—4.0 fast on North
Branch, near Division-at, in two parcels, a bargain.

JOHN A. YALE, 158 Le Salle-st., Room 5.

TORN SALE.—THE S-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN TOR SALE.—TWO FRAME STORE AND RESI-dence buildings, with wide lots, renting for over two; good location: West Side: will pay over 10 per cent. HENRY WALLER, JR. 9 Dearborn—st. FOR SALE.—THE S-STORY FRAME HOUSE IN TORNER & BOND, M. Washington—st.

POR SALE—THE STORY FRAME HOUSE MY South Robys, to States of Great bargain. TURNER & BOND, MY Washingtones.

FOR SALE—INDIANA—AV.—STONE FRONT house, 4 vooms deep, with hot Exits test. Very strates place. Baga. MAJEON HILL, E Washingtones.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., BETWEEN ROBEY and Lincolness., cottage of 7 rooms, with ground lease running B years; price 200. J. W. FARLIN, S. Tornes running B years; price 200. J. W. FARLIN, S. Tornes running B years; price 200. J. W. FARLIN, S. Tornes and cellar, paved street, only 6,000, on terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—NO. SE WEST CONGRESS-ST., JUST west of Hoppe. 2-story brick, what cellar; hausely in cellar; house has all modern improvements; lot. (2018); price, 8,309; terms to suit. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—HIB BEST FINISHED HOUSE ON the South Side, in absolutely perfect order. 22,-08. MATSON HILL, S Washingtonest.

FOR SALE—LEGGANT RESIDENCE ON CALUmeters, near Termity second-st.; large lot; everything first-class in every respect. Would take a smaller house in exchange. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence No. 50 University-place is being put in complete order, and can be had at a very low price. Will rent if not sold this week. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence No. 50 University-place is being put in complete order, and can be had at a very low price. Will rent if not sold this week. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence No. 50 University-place is being put in complete order, and can be had at a very low price. Will rent if not sold this week. MEAD & COE, 16 La Salie-s.

FOR SALE—THE FINE STONE-FRONT RESIdence No. 50 University-place is being put in the south seek. Solies and solies and solies and solies and solies. The seek of the salies.

FOR SALE—THE STORE FRONT RESIDENCE IN charge of the salies.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—F(RST-Gass stone are Thirty-eighth—st., cost 8:200, can be had this week for side. Markey Store Store Store Store Store St

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—COMFURTABLE HOMES BUILT OF
brick, with lake water and modern improvements,
for sale at Summerdale (adjoining Ravenswood);
fare 8 cents; prices 15.91, E.202, and a felightful place
at 8.202, which is a great bargain; choice lots also, on
easy terms, and at lowest market prices. R. GRHER,
25. Macison-at.

TOR SALE—BENT—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES,
lots, and acres at Rinsdale; the highest land and
lowest-price of any suburb. O.J.STOUGH, 125 Dearborn.

TOR SALE—BENT—OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES,
within few miles of city limits, as a gress bargain.
HENRY WALLER, JR., by Dearborn—8. FOR SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF AUSTIN, 2 mice west of city limits, on Lake-st., lots, houses and lots, houses with acres attached; also acres round in Rt. 25, 40, 80, or EU tracts. One block of its acres within its rods of dapot, will only be solid in large lots and grat-class improvements. Inquire, of H. W. AUSTIN, RE and ISL Lake-st.

Throop-st. a good brieft house and barn: Ma.
The West Washington-st., it rooms, brieft in.
One West Jackson-st., it-room brieft in.
Si West Jackson-st., it-room brieft; and
Si West Jackson-st., it-room orthage, all modern
mprovements in.
Sione from on Loomin-st., opposite Jesuson
cart, it.
And a inrue list of other houses and fair. See list
Oking From Corner Washington and Halated-sta.

TO RENT-WASHINGTON-ST. WEST OF UNION
PARK A furnished two clongs and wife taken for rent.

A KING, SI Lake st.

TO RENT-SH WAINUT-ST., 1-STORY ARD BASEMENT
tone-front houses, 63. 64, and 63. (Adms-st., two
story stone-stront houses, 53. 64, and 63. (Adms-st., two
story stone-stront houses, 53. 64. A KING, SI Lake st.

TO RENT-SH WAINUT-ST., 1-STORY 1-ROOM
LARTEN, abstract ofme, 84 washington-st.

TO RENT-WASHINGTON-ST., WEST OF UNION
Park, a furnished two-story and basement house
to a small family wishout children, or a gentleman
and wife with privilege of heoping two adult boarders. Board of gentleman and wife taken for rent.
Address of T. Tribune times.

TO RENT-CR WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO
more and basement stones front; 63 west washington-st.

TO RENT-CROM COTTAGE S WOOD-ST. Warren-sy, or Hoom of 181 West Washington-st.

TO RENT-7-ROOM COTTAGE 3 WOOD-ST.,

TO RENT-7-ROOM COTTAGE 3 WOOD-ST.,

4 Office hours 9 to 13.

TO RENT-BLEGANT BRICK HOUSE 35 PARKAT. Inquire at 32 Park-av.

TO RENT-BLEGANT BRICK HOUSE 35 PARKAT. Inquire at 32 Park-av.

TO RENT-BLY J. O. MCOORD, 181 LA SALLE-ST.,

518 Carrell-av. corner house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace and ass-fixtures.

TO RENT-HOUSE 36 OAKLEY-AV. MARBLETront; elegant flats 66 and 95 West Medison-st.

Also, supre 168 Medison-st. Inquire at Hooms 28 and

7, 18 Washington-st.

TO RENT-SEHELDON, NEAR WASHINGTON
51, large 1-story and basement birth, cheap; Ed.

GIBBE & CALKINS, 16 La Salle-st. TO RENT - TWO-STORY AND BARMENT
brick dwelling, 9 rooms, every modern, convenience; gas-fixtures; first-class in every reasiect; Jackson-st. near Centre-av. For particulars apply to the O RENT-445 WEST LAKE-ST., IS ROOMS, 845, 66 West Lake-st., 16 rooms, 865, Apply at 46 West Lake-st.

TO RENT-ID HOYNE-AV., 2-STORY AND BASE-ment brick, in perfect order; furnace, gas-fixiures, and alimodern improvements.

TO RENT-ID WEST MONROS-ST., STONE-front, H rooms, (nas tairs), 320. HS South Wood, octagon brick, 485. 320 Wainut, large fine frains with ma lot, 420. 531 Hubbard, large frame and Hi-foot lot, with barm, 385. 285 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-drainst, 2-story brick, 535. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-St., Room I.

PARTY - BY GRUPIN & DWIGHT, CORNS
TWO RENT-BY GRUPIN & DWIGHT, CORNS
TWO RENT-BY GRUPIN & DWIGHT, CORNS
TWO RENT BY GRUPIN & DWIGHT, CORNS
TWO RENT BY GRUPIN & DWIGHT, CORNS
TO RENT BY THE BY ne-haif cash.

South Side.

O RENT 2-STORY MANSARD AND CELLAR octagon brick house on Greenwood-av, near for-third-st, very near horse and steam-cars; I parts, dining-room, and attohen on one floor; all mode to conveniences; St.

The 2-tory and basement stone-front house southist corner of Thirtiesh-st, and Wabash-av,; very ce neighborhood; St per monity; inside house, fol. Cottage No. 555 vernon-av, 57, 58, 4 assail house and four areas of land at Grand casings, \$16.
Soore and cellar at 554 Milwaukee-av. reasings, sid.
Shore and celler as 56 Milwankes-av.
Isse and like Wahash-av. 3-story and basement
cons-fronts. with barran, 80.
Thirtiest-st. 3-story
and basement of Thirtiest-st. 3-story
and basement TURNER & BOND, 18 Weshington-st.

TO RENT — PRAIRIE-AV — BROWN STONE
Tront, I stories and cellar, if rooms, near Twentysixth-at,; all improvements. MILES ALMY, owner,
is Washington-st.

TO RENT—COLD NO.) BSE MICHIGAN-AV, 3story and basement brick, with all modern conveniences, and large harn; is being put imgrood order,
Apply on premises. Also cottage 31s Twenty-mirkst. (now vacant); \$ rooms. D. G. HAMILLTON, ISSouth Clark-st.

TO RENT-DWELLINGS-IS SIXTRENTH-ST.,
IS rooms brick, pessession at once; 30 Michiganav., 30-room frame; 180 Tairty-drut-st., to private family only, 18-room dwelling, turnshed; 180 Prairie-v.,
18-room brick, 85; 30 Cottage Grove-av., 3-room frame,
187.50; 30 South Park-av., 8-room frame, 188. J. & J. M.
GAMBLE, 60 Dearborn-St., Room & TO RENT-TO ARE NOW A. MICHIGANTO RENT-TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, 576 (OLD Dumber) Prairie-av., near Eighteenth-st., a 8-story and basement house; rent, 84.60. Apply to JOHN FORSYTHE, Hoom 4, III Lake-st.
TO RENT-isse (NEW NUMBER) MICHIGAN1 Sv., Brst-class house, 315 per month; no boarding house. A. REED & SONS, 58 State-st.

To rent-box house, alls per month; no boarding house. A REED a SONS, is state-st.

North Side.

To rent-a three-story and basement house, brown-some front, 35 Chicago-av, with all modern improvements; possession given ist of Eay. For particular apply to 35 East Chicago-av.

To rent-purished House 29 North La Salie-st. in good order, to a responsible tenant. Apply to A R SCHANTON, 19 North La Mile-st.

To rent-por one year from and cold water, turnice, bells, and speaking-tubes, and well-turnished; 30 to good tenant. Dr. Cley Elando, 18 State-st.

To rent-promise the and cold water, turnice, bells, and speaking-tubes, and well-turnished; 30 to good tenant. Dr. Cley Elando, 18 State-st.

To rent-promise the finest residences in the city; house 50 feet front, on Eric-sto, near State.

To rent-promise the finest residences in the city; house 50 feet front, on Eric-sto, near State.

To rent-promise the mast residences in the city; house 50 feet front, on Eric-sto, near State.

To rent-promise the mast residences in the city; house 50 feet front, on Eric-sto, near State.

To rent-promise the mast residences in the city; house 50 feet front, on Eric-sto, near State.

To rent-promise the water-works, North Side; all modern improvements; will be put in complete order. Elliott Anthony, 51 Washington-t.

To rent-as Ohilo-St., Furnished on Raice on parior soor. Inquire at 6 and 7 River-st.

To rent-as Ohilo-St., 18-room brick dwelling. A Gamble, Room 6, 50 Dearborn-st.

To rent-as Ohilo-St., 18-room brick dwelling.

A Gamble, Room 6, 50 Dearborn-st.

To rent-st. School Cottagon Brick in the care. Halls & Show, 18 Randon-st.

To rent-promise services, sent of Division, with furnace, gas fixures, window-screens, etc. Rairo & Brick House in North La Salie-st., 200 Rent-page fixures, window-screens, etc. Rairo & Brick House in North La Salie-st., 200 Rent-page fixures and 18 River-st.

with furnace, gas-figures, window-ecreens, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room B, 32 Le Salle-St.

The RENT—THREE ROUSES IN MONTROSE, 3 miles from the Court-House, convenient to depot, with five acres of land shot.

Three brick houses to rent en Fulton-st., No. 761. 765 and 765, between Bobsy and Hoyne-sta; all modern improvements; frost 8t to 650.

Four cottages on North Wood-st, and Clybourn-place, near Rolling Mill, chesp.

LAZARUN BILVERIMAN, 70 Le Sale-st.

TO RENT—MORGAN PARK—A FEW VERY DR-sirable houses left, which we offer to good parties at the Tollowing low rents:

Two 5-room 19-story bouse at 810 per month.

One 6-room 2-story house at 810 per month.

One 6-room 2-story house, with bern and very large grounds, at 830 per month.

All supplied with perfect drainage and the purest water. The most pleasant suburb around Chicago Schools unsurpassed fluid trained, chesp fares, 5 trains daily. Apply the limit daily of the limit of the state of

west corner var Buren and Sherman-att. Inquire as 128 Decembers etc. in bank.

TO RENT-ROOMS IN SUITS, AT 200 WABASH-average and the buren state third short. St. Suits and van Buren state third short. St. Suits and van Buren state third short. St. Suits and van Buren state third short. To RENT-NEAR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

TO RENT-NEAR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY. Suits floor and basements brick bouss; also, two or three rooms, third-short. SHELDON, EZ BIRT-SW.

To RENT-PURNISHED BOOMS, ALL FROWT.

To restrigmen. of Monrocon., opposite Falmer House. Apply as Room II.

TO RENT-ONE & AND THREE & ROOM FLATS SO and SY Madison-st. LEAHY, 1st Randclphs. Boom & Office hours 9 to ft.

TO RENT-FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED FOOMS in marble-front 5st West Madison-st.; bath-rooms, but water, etc. Apply to A. GOODRACH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room with modern improvements; also, that
bod-room, at 22 Hast Eriest. Reforences required O RENT-SEVEN PLEASANT ROMS FOR house seeing from its kiny; southeast core Robey and Indiana-sts.

To RENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM FUR-Taished, with or without board. : H 21, Tribune. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-STORE AND RASEMENT, WITH As-iansion of Dearborn-st, between decision and year bottom, sower coulty available. ALFIELD W. EAN-SOME, Room, 100 La Salle-St. TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE PLOOMS and bearement), 30 and 32 Waleshow, with side entrance to upper foors, which will be reinted as a result of the property of the side of the state of t TO RENT-STORE NO. 708 MICHIGAN-AV.
close to Twenty-second-st., suitable for a firstclass grocery, millipery, or restaurant; cheap to a
responsible party. Inquire of JACOB WELL & CO.,
No. 27 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1 STORE 3S STATE-ST.
Logure of J. M. JONES, corner of Dearborn
and Mouros-sis.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 38
TO RENT-STORE SS MADISON-ST. MARTIN
M. LEAHY, M. Randolph-st., Room 4 Office
hours from 9 to 13. TO RENT-OFFICES IN THE BUILDING SOUTH-cast corner of Adams and State-sta. Apply on the premises, Room 1.

TO RENT-LARGE BOOMS SUITABLE FOR OF-Boss or light manufactories, at 138 South Clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, Room 1.

TO RENT-SEVERAL GOOD OFFICES IN THE Methodist Church Block. Apply, at Room II, in the Block. TO REWY DOCK PROPERTY ON THE NORTH Branch and North Branch Canal between Chicagosts, and North-St. Chicago Land Company, Room 38 Clarkes.

Miscellaneous.

TO REWY SPACE OR AN ENTIRE FLOOR WITH POWER and Society of Several Several

M. CULVER, 118 Monroe-st.

TO RENT-FROM MAY I. THE PREMISES, 20X
181, now occupied by J. S. Cooper as a livery and
sale stable, and situated on the corner of Monroe-st.
and Michigan-sv. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union
Building, 118 Lasahe-st.

TO RENT-LOFTS EXE. GOOD 14GHT AND
olevator, suitable for light manufacturing or
storage. W. A. DWIGHT, 131 Jackson-st.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators.
A. B. BISHOP, 35 South 16ferson-st.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE UNFURNISHED front room, with use of bath, by a single gentle-man, east of Ashland-sy, and west of Elizabeth-st; convenient to Madhon-st, cars. Address H 5, Trib-

WANTED-TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED house, South or North Bide; prefer to pay rent is board, and also have the privilege of taking a flow other boarders. References. G. M. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS IN private family on North Side by three single gentlemen. Address H M, Tribune office. w private family on North Side by three single gentiemen. Address H is, Tribune office.

W ANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND Wife, two or three furnished rooms in some private family on South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-sk. Address G St, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTLY FURNISHED house in desirable locality, where owner would board with party, with privilege of a few other boarders. Address In Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY two young gentlemen, on West Side. Prefer homelike place with young people and music. Terms, it to 50 per month. H 3t, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM SUIT—able for two gentlemen, west of Michigan-av., to Haisted, on Jackson, Adams, Monros, or Washington-st. State terms. References given. Address G G, Tribune office.

Haissed, on Jackson, Adama, Monros, or Washingtonst, State terras. References given. Address G 4, 17thune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-bank brokers' rates. D. Launder, Booms 5 and 5, 120 Randolph-st. Established Est.

A vi Sum Of Monrey Loaned On Furniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, its Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A T I PER CENT.—MONET TO LOAN ON PROPerty in Cook County or on Himots farms within 100 miles. Bt. L. PEARE, its Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

A DYANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE. IS Dearborn-st., Room 18.

A DYANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURNITURE. Bearborn-st., Room 18.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. Bil Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. Bil Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GL.D AND SHLYRR—Money to loan on washebes, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GULDSMID'S Loan and Bullon Office (Beensed), E Fast Madison-st. Established 185.

H IGHEST PRICE FAID FOR STATE SAVINGS In and Friderity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Rooker, St Washington-st.

I want F. GRO FOR THREE TEARS ON ACRES Is Grand Crossing, recently bought for Ex. GROCES. Moomes.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal. PARRY, 180 Wast Monroe-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WARES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREMONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREJ. J. UWEN, & La Salie-st., Room &.
TO LOAN-IN SUMS OF 85.00 AND UPWARDS,
at 5 per cent, upon first-class business property.
LYMAN & JAUKSON, & Portland Block. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—HERE'S A BARGAIN—ELEGANT
A TIMENTION—HERE'S A BARGAIN—ELEGANT
A Timent of the service of the service

DIANOS

ORGANS

DIANOS

POR RENT ORGANS ORGANS

W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sta.

PROF. ZIEGFELD.

USE ONLY

LEDOCHOWSKI.
GILL.
PAUL.
PAUL.
PAUL.
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOR.
W. W. KIMBALL.
THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
W. W. KIMBALL.
Cor. State and Adams-sta.

SCOO UPRIGHT PIANO. GOOD AS NEW,
HIL TRIBURE ORGE.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A LL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO A vish to sell cast-of clothing, carpeta, and bedding set one offer made from E. HERSCHEL. SE State-of. I will pay 20 per cent higher than any other cealer in the city. Remember the number, SE State.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF elothing at GELDER'S, ITO State-at. Orders by mail promptly estended to. Established IBS.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, Address J. GELDER, 30 State-at.

FOR SALE—EVENGREEN TREES OF ALMOST CHART of the price of the archore at my residence in Oak Park, or at my office, ISS and ISS Lake-at.

H. W. AUNTIN.

FOR SALE—Earth CHOICE STOCK DRY GOODS, booling of Chycle Be advance, at 60 cents on the dollar. G. W. COOPER, BY Madison-at. ROOM & NOTE BUTCHON.

PEPORE GOING TO THE MINES, GET A DESCRIPTION OF THE MINES, GET A DESCRIPTION.

BEFORE GOING TO THE MINES GET A knowledge of how to recombs gold and all verores, size to the seasy threat, by methods requiring only increasive appliance not too large for the pocket, therefore especially satisfy to the prospector. C. GLUBERT WHLEELER, S. Charte.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

POSSALL - many BRICK IN THE WALL ERROT- extr. P. C. and S. State-st., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, and look at same.

WANTED—A COMPRESS INVOICED AND THE PARTY INVO WANTED-A BOY FROM IS TO BE YEARS TO work in a frug store. Apply at 251 South Clark-th, corner of Harrison.

WANTED-S COAT-MAKERS, 2 VEST-MAKERS WANTED-1 GOOD CARPENTERS AT IN BAST
Mosroe-st, this morning.
WANTED-WOOD-GARVERS-2 FIRST-GLASS
DREWS 2 CO. WANTED-TWO SASH-WEIGH WANTED PAINTERS AND CALCTRINERS AT 175 Eightsouth-st. up-stairt. John DWYEH. IN Highteenth-se, up-stairs. JOHN DWTER, WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM OUTTER at GATZERTS Founds Tailoring House, especially and the state of the stat

WANTED-100 CHOPPERS AND SAWTERS FOR ANTED-100 CHOPPERS AND SAWTERS FOR Michael and saw of the for farm. For particulars call of CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-4.

CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-et.

WANTED-30 RAHLROAD LABORERS, MINors, and isborers for true mines; free farehighest wages; one man cook. ANGELL & CO., 65

Wanted-30 Railroad Laborers; 50 tor stone
quarry; I foresam; free fare, st J. H. SPERBECKS,
It West Enandolph-st.

justable Chair Company, corner Congress and Franklin-sts.

WASTED-GENTLEMEN AND LADY CANYASSers to sell mirror needle cases, needle packages,
block puzzles, and 50 other fast-selling articles; is to
f a day easily made by gither sax. C.M. LININOTON,
de and of Jackson-st., Chicago. wants Jackson-et., Chicago.

WANTED — AGENTS MARE QUICK SALMS and best profus on eur new books, Golder Thoughts on "Hother, Home, and Heaven," by the best carbors, 2176, 4500 "Ourseithes of the Bibles, Jarm and snedles books, E. C. TREAT, Of Clark-et., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL, ON INSTALLMENTS, 1 and 5 vols, and Chambers' Encyclopedic, G. W. BORLAND & CO., 127 State-et., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL OF THE CO., AND CO., 127 State-et., Chicago, W. BORLAND & CO., 127 State-et., Chicago, W. ANTED—AGENTS, MEN WITH SMALL CAPITAL for a first-class money-making basiness suitable for all classes; at snaples free. Address with stamp, Mervill Manufacturing Company, Room 4, 77 and 28 North Chark-et., Chicago, M. M. ANTED—AGOOD, STEADY TOURGE WAN 797

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY YOUNG MAN TO Assist in a photograph callery; good chance to a saitable person. Art salery, 20 West Madison-et.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN AS COLLECTOR for St. Louis, Security required. Enquire of BAIRD & DILLON, 28 South Clark etc. Calcule. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT GOOD ROOM FOR families or young men, with board.

123 CALUMET-AV. NEAR TWENTY-THIRD-location. References.

TERME PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD. Private Javish family, South Side, our rouns. Address 6 II. Tribane office.

O CENTRE-AV.—PARLOR WITH ONE OR TWO 7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE,
Rooms, with board, is to per week; without
board, is to is; day board, is. B per week; without
153 BEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD,
153 a large pleasant room, suitable for two gentle.

PLOCALS, EN SULTE OR SINGLE, WITH DOARD.

I Will be pleased to resirve applications from
those who are willing to pay liberally for the best of
accommodations in first-class location. References.

Address G E, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUNE, COMMER STATE AND HABrison-sts., four blocks south of Paimer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$2.50 to \$2- per week, from
to \$50% also furnished rooms rented without board. HASTINGS HOUSE, 18, 18, 20, AND 22 EAST from 5 to 8 per week. Transients, E.S. per day. Day board, 81 per week.

BOARD-IN EVANSTON OR HYDE PARK IN private family by gentleman and wife, wish small child. Address H is, Tribune office.

BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN IN PRIVATE family where he can make himself at home; either West or South Side. References exchanged. 6 %, Tribune office.

BOARD-BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, PRIVATE family preferred; one large from room, with hall or small bedroom; modern improvements;

HOUSE HOLD GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE
A Co. 48 and 46 West Madison—s., have now the
largest and most varied stock of
MUDSHOLD GOODS
they have ever carried. Chamber sets from 18 to
185. Carpets from 50 cents a yard upwards. Parlor
suits from 85 to 450. A large line of ranges and cook
stoves. Also crockery, silvar, and glassware. In fact
everything needed for housekeeping. Select your
goods now to be delivered May 1, and save the advance. Make a small payment and pay the bainnee
monthly.

UNION FURNITURE COMPANY.
Open Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

TOR SALE—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT
of 6 rooms; everything ready for housekeeping;
of the rooms rented furnished, bringing 15 more
than the rent; leaving the city is the only object in
selling. Inquire at 48 state Congress—4.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—MIRROR, PLATE, EXTR.
bodstead and marbie-top bureau. B-foot extension table and six chairs, cornice poles and certains.
III West Admin-4b.

FURNITURE FOR HOUSE OF 14 ROOMS FOR
alle or rent; part pay in board if desired. M.
FORTURE & CO. & Kasa Washington-st., Moom 10.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—VERY ELEGANT WALmut and satin double parior set of 19 places, was
made to order and cost first, worth 500 rents. Scom 10.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—VERY ELEGANT WALsource and cost first, worth 500 rents.
Nimety pards splendid Attendards very cheap.
Fine tone rosewood plano-forte with four round corners, cost 1500, for \$300. Must be sold at once. MARTINS, 80 and 25 state—8.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT—FURNITURE,
exampsia, stores, crockery, and all household goods
on easy payments, at prices lower than the lowest
Price Particle House of the mode of the conson-sto. To state -8.

Col. INGERSOLA'S LECTURES IN PAMPHLET
(Col. INGERSOLA'S LECTURES IN PAMPHLET
(Col. INGERSOLA'S LECTURES IN PAMPHLET
(Col. INGERSOLA'S LECTURES IN PAMPHLET

PIDELITY STORAGE CO. NOS. R. AND BRAYT Van Buren-st. established 1855; permanent add reliable; for furniture and merchandiss. Advances. CTORAGE — OUR SPLENDID WAREHOUSE. S'with large elevator, is always open for the storage of furniture and other property; charges reasonable; only and see us. The Chicage Giorage Company, 25 to 18 Bast Randolph-st., near Fith-av.

STORAGE IN DRY LOFTS BY ELEVATOM FOR house furniture. Apply to R. W. WWITHERELL, 185 and 181 Wassab-av.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; chespest and best in city. Advances at low rashs. J. C. 4 G. PARRY, 10 West House-se. TO EXCHANGE LOTS FOR HOUSE TO MOVE.
South Side. Address H.S. Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE single WORTH OF STAPLE.
T merchandise, all its good order, for one-third cash, bilance farming land. Address Borell, St. Joseph Mc. TO LEASE.

To LEASE. WITH GOOD ROOM.

To sear Stock-Yards. W.H. LORD, M. Randolps. WANTED-PRIMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WITH FIRST-CLAS WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WITH FIRST-CLASS PRIVATED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AT EACH STREET CONTROL OF THE STREET CONTROL ON THE STREET CONTROL OF THE STREET CONTROL OF THE STREET CONTROL ON THE STREET CONTROL ON THE STREET CONTROL ON THE STREET CONTRO WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAM.

IV. a superior girl as insudress. German of Swede preferred. Good reference. Is Twestestes WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR in small family; must be a good washer and trost. Apply at 6 figures.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. I Eldridge-court.

WANTED-MACHINE GIRLS FOR PANTS WANTED-A GIRL TO SHW AND A WANTED-LABY SEWING-MACHINE OF WANTED-GIRL TO DO PLAIN SWING CALL

WANTED-NEAT, TIDY NURSE-GIRL WHI ty-fourth-st. WANTED-A WOMAN PROM 22 TO 45 T of age to wait, upon a sick lady, Must good references. Wages to per week, 300 Ras WANTED-A STRONG WOMAN TO NURSE A

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-GOOD GERMAN AND SCA
an girls for private families, hotels
ing-houses as G. DUNKE'S office, 25 M Wanted-Good Woman to Bost Racs at

WANTED-A LADY, GOOD AND QU writer, for copying letters; steady since Address, in own bandwriting, G.S. Tribune offer, SITUATIONS WANTED-BALE, Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPRIME
Offug-clark. Address G & Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUC,
young man of 30 years, who speaks the Re
German, and Scandinavian languages, in a retail
ware and stove store; lass 2 years' experience,
tojhis father, C. CARR, 35 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG ING.

man, aged 77, as first-class coachman; there
anderstands his basiness. Pirst-class cky rafer
Address H 3, Tribuse office. NITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN coachman in a private family; understands are of Borses and curriages. Can furnish the besterences. Address G. B. Tribune office.

ITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, It arrived from England; will make himself gettly useful. Has good testimonials. G. B. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—TO THE DRY-GOV

tende—A sentieman with long experience
buyer and sollier of foreign and domestic dry go
also fancy and solling groods, visites to alter
purchases in New York on moderate contains

very beat references offered. Address 8., P.-O. J

MI, New York. SITUATION WANTED-BY A CIVIL ENGINEER
On railroad construction. Can give reference
from company just left as to ability to take charge of
advision. G d. Rribune office.

CITUATION WAMTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
MATTED having no children; would like
care of house or offices. Address R. 175 Eighteenth
st. corner of Butterfield.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN Of
aspectence in an insurance office or with a real
estate broker; steady employments more than many
an object. Address G M. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPATENT GIRLS for second work. Good references Call Wellsman, or Thursday at 12 Market-st, corner Evis.

Cituation Wanted—By A Compatent Girls of the second work. Good references. Call Wellsman, or Thursday at 12 Market-st, corner Evis.

Cituation Wanted—By A Good street of the series of the second work. Wessell, Baforonces given. Address H 4, Tribune office.

Cituation Wanted—By A GOOD STRONG of the respectable family, to do cooking, washing and ironing. West Side preferred. Best of references. Call at 25 Porquer-st.

Cituation Wanted—By A GOOD STRONG of the properties of maily Composers to take full charge of kitchen and hundry work. State wash. Address H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NUBSE, WHO 18 compatent to take full charge of an infant. Can furnish the best of references. A family who is going to take in the properties of the properties of the server of preference. A family who is going to travel preferred. Address H 11, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, Es Milwankee av.

Miscellancous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED GERMAN girl, having fived two years in this counter in an American family as nursery governess, able to give instruction in the German and French languages, and prefers to go along traveling. Good recommendations can be given. Address Miss ANNA EERHRENS, care of Mr. Aug. Gruetter, Lincoln, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COMPANION TO A lady or ceptileman about to start for Europe Address, stating particulars, H II, Tribune office.

STUGATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO do writing. Address H 5, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE
A YOUNG MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE
A Wholesals grocery business would like to join an
established party in meronandisc prokerage business,
to isserace same; have some capital and influence.
Unexceptionable references. Communications condential. Address III, Tribune office.

FOR RALE—IN A THRIVING, ENTERPRISHO
I town not far from Chicago, a large agricultural
implement manufacturing establishment, The mangfactory is well located, a fine building, and well fitted
any; having foundry, machine chop, and base-and
shop, whis all their necessary tools and out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken down in health must go out of
owner being broken.

business. Terms very east. Apply for further parioulary to ISAAC HAUSAM, 28 Milyankee-av.

POR SALE—THE TABLES AND FIXTURES OF
the Boty Billiard-Hall, consisting of nine firstciaes tables in thorough order, with falls, case, conracks, gas-fixtures all complete. Also, elegant barcounter, har back, har mirror, lee-boxes, etc., etc.
Inquire of CHAPIN 6 GOHE, 70 and 3 Monroe-28, or
BEST, BUSSSLL & CO., 51 Lake-56. BEST, BUSSELL & CO., St. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUPACTORY, WITH FUEL
Time of wood-working and veneer cutsing michinery, for sawmill, etc. Works cover five series, and
are situated in direct line of communication to all
parts of the country. For particulars address JOHN
L. TODD, 34% East washington-at, indianapolis, incl.

FOR SALE—THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE
and sell a most valuable commercial patent for
all the territory was also he focky Mountains. A
H. LUCAS, patentee and minutacturer, o South
Water-st., Olicago, Ili.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FIXTURES FOR A
grecery store, chemp. as HE Archer-av.

HORSES AND CARESTAGES.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES FIT FOR ALL DEED;
one week's trial given. A large above of first-class
top and open buggies made by the best makers: B top
delivery wasons, 20 open do. All kinds of harmes.
Will sail on municipy payments, or excenaries; money
advanced. H. C. WALKER, 20 and 26 Stale-st.

POR SALE-THE FINEST PAIR OF CLOSELT matched Kentucky bred carriage horses in the car, Lath bay, it hands high very fine bred and fact from any finest pair one mane and fail, and country particular. Price 81300 Address H. Tribute Office of the particular of the par in every particular. Price \$1.00. Address H 2 Tribute office.

Por Salk—A LARGE COUPE OR SMALL CLARGE ence; very chean, on forced sais. Cost alach, and will buy it. C. J. Hull. E. States—E.

GENTLEMAN'S EIG—VIRST-CLASS HOUSE IS and its Washington—E.; very chean.

Wanted—Two Carl-Loads CHEAF MALL.

Wanted—Two Carl-Loads CHEAF MALL.

Horses to be shown in front of Coopers stables, and shown from 10 clock to 30 clock p. m. at above point above from 10 clock to 30 clock p. m. at above point April B. 18th Dated April B. 18th W. E. CUE-MINS.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS HG, RORSE, 200-201, and horses for farm use. To and 21 States—S.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS HG, RORSE, 200-201, and horses for farm use. To and 21 States—S.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS HG, RORSE, 200-201, and horses for farm use. To and 21 States—S.

Wanted—A FIRST-CLASS HG, RORSE, 200-201, and horses for farm use. To and 21 States—S.

Rev. Frank E. Gage, Rochester, N. Y., is A. GOULD, proprietor Gould House, Val-

W. FRYE, Boston, and G. S. Stewart, Phila-

none, Fond du Lac; E. S. Green, Ne-liea.; J. Boyd Pantlind, Grand Rapids; Schofield, Burlington, Kas., are at the

CARMODY, of No. 385 Maxwell street, sarrying a pail of water up the rear steps house at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, acity alipped and broke her right leg being ankle and knee.

on excursion to San Francisco, under of Dr. Ordway, of Salem, Mass., ugh the city yesterday, and the ex-breakfasted at the Grand Pacific th the party are Gov. Nat Head and Concord, N. H. The excursion com-MAGE. General Manager Missouri road, St. Louis; J. Tillinghast, Pres-a Southern Railroad, Buffalo; J. C. rral Manager Wabash, St. Louis & road, St. Louis; C. O. Russell, Gen-thermodent Boston & Albany Railroad, Mass.; and John E. Simpson, Gen-ry Vandalia Line, St. Louis, are at beeffic.

MANN yesterday held an inquest at on street, in the Town of Lake, oblinson, 23 years of age, who was not be fort Wayne Railroad at hird street crossing, and died of he following Sunday. A verdict of eath, and finding no one to blaine ent, was returned by the jury. An also held at No. 647 Hubbard street anora O'Neill, 25 years of age, who lexy.

st Town Board of Canvassers got at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the t the rest of the returns would have dy before Tuesday, and an adjournment was fund! 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

RAKEN'S dozen of the Young Men's Irisherican Republican Club met last evening at Grand Pacific Hobel. Mr. M. A. Mason pred. Lieut. L. H. Brownell, the avenger of sworth, was present by invitation, armed with pay of "Blackburn's School History of the the," a work published at Alexandria, Varcad several passages from the volume, claimthat the rising generation of the South the being taught to keep alive the hates and mosities of alavery days, and cautioned his stress to bear the fact in mind. It was his nion that the volume could be made a valucampaign document, as tending to established the fact that sectional felling had not yet uppeared in the Southern States, and that the diren were being trained to regard with pride treasonable conduct of their fathers. A se of thanks was tendered Lieut. Brownell, the meeting adjourned.

M. B. W. Richardson, of London, Fellow of Royal Society of Great Britain, has just then a complimentary letter to Dr. D'Unger, soverer of the cinchona cure for drunkens, in which not only the theory of the latter dmitted, but also the fact that cinchona is a mulative tonic. Dr. R. is probably the most minent medical man in England, the author the articles on Chloral republished in the salar Science Monthly, and the original introver of the pernicious drug, chloral, into Enver of the cheep of chloral republished in the salar Science Monthly, and the original introver of the pernicious drug, chloral, chloral republished corters and the original introver of the cheep of chloral republished in the salar Science Monthly, and the original introver of the cheep of the pernicious drug, chloral, and the original introver of the cheep of the pernicious drug, chloral, into Envergence of the cheep of

in seignteenth month at the Palmer House, will most likely remain there for years.

BOUT 150 of the iron-molders of the city, inling both Union and non-Union men, met
evening at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted
West Adams streets, for the purpose of
defring the best method of securing better
es and fixed hours of labor. The speeches
of quiet and the spirit of the meeting
sensible and moderate. Resolutions
adopted respectfully urging the emers to consent to an increase of 25
ts per day, with a fixed day of ten
es and pay for all extra time. At present
es range from \$1.25 to \$3. One principal
without to the present system is that men
toften twelve or fourteen hours without
extra pay. A committee, representing
a shop, was appointed to present the resoluextra pay. A committee, representing
a shop, was appointed to present the resoluextra pay. A committee, representing
a shop, was appointed to present the resoluextra pay. A committee, representing
the bosses who was present acceded to
request, and announced that hereafter the
lin his employ would be paid for all over
the North Chears. Fract, Fellerse Consenses

the sick in the various hospidering the season. The Society to no particular creed or ded, to the extent of its ability, to whom flowers are a great time. The meeting adjourned ay, when the first donations will

ments. The members were notified to be on hund promptly at half-past 13 to-day at the Grand Pacific, and a committee was appointed to procure crape, gloves, etc., and see that the flag of the regiment was properly draped in mourning. In addition to the Veterun Club and the Ninetcenth members. Whittier Post and the Masons will attend the funeral. Nevans' Band will furnish the music. The route of the procession will be as follows: North on Green to Adams, east on Adams to Dearborn, north on Bearborn to Lake, east on Lake to State, north on State to Michigan, west on Michigan to Dearborn avenue, morth on Dearborn avenue to Division, where the procession will open ranks for the heaves and carriages to pass through. The funeral will no doubt be a very large one.

PETSCHG-LASSEROOK.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles Petsch, of St. Paul, Minn., was married to Miss Minnie Glassbrook, of this city, at the residence of the Rev. Father Roles, pastor of St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, on Wabash avenue. The coremony was very quiet, being witnessed only by the relatives of the contracting parties. A few immediate friends of the family joined in the festivities at the bride's home during the afternoon. At 5:15 Mr. and Mrs. Petsch left the city on route East, where they will visit New York, Boston, and other points, and, returning in about ten days, will make their residence in St. Paul. The bride was the receipient of many handsome and valuable presents.

PITTSBURG RIOT CLAIMS.

There was a meeting alled at the Palmer House for last evening of persons interested in claims against Allegheny County for property destroyed during the Pittsburg riots of 1877. The attendance was exceedingly light, owing to the bad weather, and the originator of the califalied to put in an appearance. The gentlemen present, who objected to having their names published, represented claims amounting to something l

of both which events were narrated in yesterday's Tribune.

In the case of young Dobbins, the only witnesses examined were Thomas S. Dobbins, Sr.,
the father of the unfortunate young man, Susan
Hickey, the servant who saw him passing to the
barn with a carbine in his hand, and
Timothy F. Gleason, the coachman who
last spoke to him. Their evidence confirmed the report already published, that the
deceased gave no intimation during the morning
of any suicidal intent, his demeanor being cheerful as usual, and the jury returned a verdict to
the effect that he came to his death from a gunshot wound, but whether infleted with suicidal
intent or not they could not determine.

The witnesses examined in the Fredericks inquest were James Wooddy, the young man employed to sit up with the deceased, and John V.
R. Fredericks, the brother, whose testimony was
merely a repetition of yesterday's publication in
The Tribune. The jury returned a verdict of
suicide, while temporarily insane, that condition
of mind being the result of a congestion of the
brain.

· A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER. horde-car, when opposit Lincoln Park, came to a cead stand-still, the horses refusing to proceed. Quite a delay was occasioned thereby. On the North Side, ash-boxes and barrels rolled pell-mell into the gutters. Indian cigar-signs were thrown from their pedestals in several in-stances, and havoc reigned among the smaller swinging signs. The amount of real damage, however, was slight compared with the vast amount of good which resulted from the storm.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE Treasurer yesterday received \$2,863 from the City Collector, \$2,466 from the Water Department, and \$174 from the Controller.

of Mayor Rogers.

James S. True, of the Sixteenth Ward, was yesterday appointed to the position of Sanitary Inspector, to fill a vacancy. His name goes on the pay-roll to-day.

An effort is to be made at the meeting of the Council to-morrow evening to canvass the vote cast at the late election, but what will be the result of the movement no one can foretell.

A CONTRACT was entered into yesterday for watering the streets around the rookery. The city is to pay at the rate of \$7 per week for keeping down the dust, and it is to be hoped that the work will commence at once.

Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to F. Swobatta to erect a two-story dwelling, Nineteenth street, near Throop, to cost \$1,200; and one to Benjamin Allen to erect a two-story dwelling, Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, to cost \$9,000.

COUNT EDMUND SZECHENYI, Chief of the

Twenty-fifth street, to cost \$9,000.

COUNT EDMUND SZECHENYS, Chief of the Turkish Fire Department, has written to Fire-Marshal Swenie for information in fire matters. Secretary Haerting has been detailed to write to the distinguished rentieman with an unpropounceable name and convey to him all he

nounceable name and convey to him all he knows on the subject.

Notice is to be given to-morrow, as required by law, that the semi-annual water-tax will be due May 1. The new ordinance on the subject provides that those who pay during May shall be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent; that those who pay during your cent; and that those who fall to pay in July will have their water shat-off.

Several Workshop Inspectors, appointed under the new ordinance, will be sworn in to-day. The ordinance provides for appointing six, but since no provision has been made in the appropriation bill for such adjuncts to the Health Department as Analyzing Chemist, Sewer-Gas Inspector, and Mills Inspector,—all of which, it is claimed, are necessary,—only three will be appointed, one of whom has already entered upon his duties. Who the other two will be no one knows, and, outside of those seeking the laces, very few care. The places were created at the instance of the Communists in the Council, and will no doubt be filled at their dictapion.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

SEVEN alleged insane people will be tried in the County Court this morning.

SANFORD COLLINS, alias George Barris, was tried in the Criminal Court for stealing a horse and buggy belonging to the Keeley Brewing Company. The jury returned a sealed verdict after the court adjourned.

GEEGG SRYS a pardon doesn't seem to amount to much. He has paid the amount demanded of him, but no Government official has as yet consented to receive it. When advices will be received from Washington no one knows.

W. P. HANEN, alias Webster Pease, the Pacific Hotal thier, and Frankie Pease, his mistress, were received at the County Jail in the afternoon. His inwyers secured from the Sherif the \$500 taken from Hannen under a writ of attachment issued at the instance of Mr. Parker, giving the usual bond, with David Thornton as surety. Hannen is now in condition to make a hard fight for liberty, but the money is not likely to do him any good.

The case of Al Beiter was given to the jury at moon, and after an absence of half an hour they returned with a verdict of guilty, having fixed his punishment at ten years in the Penitentiary. This is the limit for larceny, and it is the first time the extreme penalty has been a warded in the Criminal Court in this county for any crime less than murder. Beiter has been a thief ever since he wore pantalouns, and while a sojourn at Joliet will not reform him, it will prevent him from preying upon the community. He is a desperate fellow, and will doubtless be hung some day for murder.

THE JOINT COMMITTER

met in the afternoon, and took up an estimate, submitted by Architect Egan, showing what was due Saxton for the fire-proof work in the new County Suilding. The figures were: Value of work done, less is per cent reserved, \$41,500; paid, \$200.

ent to Sexton of the \$12,407 y bond. Stewart, Boese, a

GOVERNMENT NOTES.

1,000 and paid out \$3,000 in silver coin. The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to \$17,505, of which \$14,155 was for spirits, \$2,367 for tobacco and cigars, and \$986 for beer.

The average yield of spirits from the distilleries in the Chicago District was for the month of March 4.01 gallons to the bushel, which is an unusually large average.

CMARLES W. EGGLESTON, who was arrested by the Special Agents of the Post-Office for using the mails to further a swindling scheme whereby he advertised wonderful cook-books which he never sent, was yesterday released under the Poor-Convict's act. He had been in Jali four months.

this elemency should have been accorded him is unknown.

The collections for duties yesterday amounted to \$6,624. Following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom House: A. B. Meeker & Co., 20 tons pig-iron; F. W. Hayne & Co., 34 packages liquors; ChfeagoStamping Company, 101 boxes tin-plate; R. W. Bates & Co., 1 case clocks; C. M. Koedt, 1 case dry goods; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1 case gurs; William Clarke & Sons, 1 case needles; Wilson Packing Company, 54 boxes tin-plate; J. R. Keith & Co., 1 case millinery goods; Carson, Pirte, Scott & Co., 1 case—boslery; J. W. Goetz & Co., 2 cases gloves; Mandel Bros., 1 case hosiery; James H. Rays, 40 cases glass; Burley & Tyrrell, 49 packages carthenware.

ages carthenware.

The new jury in the District Court will be called this morning for the trial of criminal cases. The first on the docket are the two cases against B. F. Allen. It is generally understood that the Iowa financier will not respond this morning, and in that case the District-Attorney will enter a default. Allen's bonds are ample, and he will probably put in an appearance before the end of the term. In case the Allen case is passed, that against McArthur may be reached this afterneon or to-morrow morning. The match-bond cases will probably be passed until May I, as it is not thought desirable to lay them before a raw jury. Wheeler, one of the match-bond capitalists, is lying very sick, and there is some question as to whether any earthly Court will adjudicate his affairs.

SMALL-POX.

NO NEW CASES YESTERDAY.

The small-pox scare, it is believed, is subtally over. • A few more cases are expected any lay, growing out of some of the lately infected day, growing out of some of the la extending. No new cases were reported yester day, and the one from No. 711 South Halste street proved to be a clear case of measles. The feature of the day around the Health De partment was a private consultation between Dr. De Wolf and Dr. Garrett in reference to the Dr. De Wolf and Dr. Garrett in reference to the policy of posting and keeping up cards upon houses where the disease had appeared. They had differed somewhat in their ideas, simply as a question of public policy, and the complaints about injury to business, etc., on account of the cards brought the matter up. Dr. Garrett maintained that after the premises infected had been thoroughtly fumigated there was no longer any danger, and that the disease was as thoroughly eradicated as it would be ten years hence; whereas Dr. De Wolf had been of the idea that, while the posting of the card was not absolutely necessary to prevent the spread of the disease, it was well enough to have them up to warn the people against infected districts, and to inform such as did not read the papers that the disease was in the city, that they might take measures against catching it. While they differed somewhat, from a policy standpoint, the conference was a very pleasant one, and the result was it was

catching it. While they differed somewhat, from a policy standpoint, the conference was a very pleasant one, and the result was it was a very pleasant one, and the result was it was a from all houses where there were no patients, and where the premises had been thoroughly disinfected. They both concede that the burning of brimstone and alcohol,—the materials used in disinfecting,—as done by the officers of the Department in disinfecting, exterminates the last germ of the disease just as effectually as time could, and, in the matter of posting cards, have simply disagreed on the question of policy. In the future, however, there will be no further trouble in this direction, and cards will only be displayed as signals of danger, and in no case to interfere with business after the fumigation of the premises.

ASCHIER DEATH

was reported from the Hospital during the day, the victim being Samuel Luboldt, as near as the name could be gotten at. He came to the Hospital a week ago to-day from No. 149 South Haisted street, and the fact that the Superintendent had never mentioned his name among the really sick in the many inquiries made of him suggests that he might pay closer attention to his business without injuring himself. Tuesday he reported the patient Sweeley very sick in the foremon, while it was evident at the time there was some mistake. This death explains it all, however, but it reflects no credit upon the management. All of the other patients were reported as doing well except Mr. Strongvest, from No. 94 Green street, who is said to be in a critical condition, and not likely to recover. Ida Brown, one of the patients who had died the day before, and who, by the way, was not brought from 153 West Indiana street, was buried at Graceland during the day, and Fred Haney and the patient who died yesterday will be buried at Waldheim this morning.

The work of visiting localities supposed to be infected will be continued for some days, and vaccinating will gome new cases. After Infection it takes about fourleen

WHO WAS HE?

THE DEATH OF WALTER MEYER.

The body of a young man by the name of Walter Meyer is now lying at Elton's, on State street. The case of this young man, who died a week ago to-day, at Mercy Hospital, of pleurisy and typhoid fever, is a somewhat singular one, week ago to-day, at Mercy Hospital, of pleurisy and typhoid fever, is a somewhat singular one, and apparently deserves investigation.

He came here from the East about a year ago, and hired rooms at No. 260 North Clark street, but staid there very little, sometimes not being there more than twice a week, apparently, simply for the purpose of changing his clothes. He had also hired a room at No. 226 State street, and was in the habit of spending a part of his time there, consorting with the peculiar women who are in the habit of promenading that thoroughfare. He was on quite intimate terms with Joe Suits, who keeps a salcon and restaurant at No. 318 State street, and spent there a good deal of his time and of his money, sometimes spending \$20 or \$30 in a night. He had been absent from his North Clark street place a little over a week, when one day a man called there and asked for his satchel and clothes. The man said that Meyer was sick at the hospital and wanted these articles. The lady refused to deliver them, since he had no order, and probably would not have delivered them even with one. She went the next morning, however, to the hospital, and found Meyer there very siek. He said that he had not asked this individual to call for his possessions, and insisted that he should hold on to them. He seems, from what she discovered, to have been taken ill a week ago Saturday, and, after having spent a few days at his State street lodging-house, to have been shipped to the hospital, although he wanted to be sent to his Clark street room. During his brief period of sickness he in some manner got rid of a \$100 bill and some other money which he had, and his watch. After his death by the lady with whom he boarded, and was

which he had, and his watch. After his death

HIS ANTERKI, WAS OFENED
by the lady with whom he boarded, and was
found to contain over \$500, the remains of a
\$1,000 package which he had had. He had
marked on the band the amounts which he had
taken out at different times, and the dates at
which he took them. He had made, either
while delirious or for the purpose of jesting
with the individuals who surrounded him while
he was on State street, statements to the effect
that he had some bonds in his satchel, and also a
patent right which brought him in \$100 a week.
And this was probably the reason why the individual who called at the house was so solicitous
to get the satchel.

parents died some years ago, leaving him a fine egacy. His uncle was 78 years old, and worth leveral millions. He quarreled with waiter, and, as a result of the quarrel, he latter came to America. He lived at New York for awhile, and also for a time at hisdelphia, for among his papers was the card of abox in a anfety vanit at Philadelphia. It soldieved that he

SUBURBAN.

A special meeting of the Village Trustees, for the purpose of settling up the business of the year previous to the election, was held Tuesday evening in the Village Office. All present ex-

evening in the Village Office. All present except Trustee Stegart.

Mr. W. L. McGarry, the Clerk of the Board, read a somewhat extended report of the record of the Board during the past year. Among others the following feems were noted: Income from water rates, \$6,000; expenditure of same, \$4,400; leaving a net income from the Water-Works of about \$560. Amount of outstanding certificates due June 1, 1820, \$5,670; paid on the judgment of Jesse Gunn, \$4,830; street improvements for the year, \$1,600; lighting of the streets, \$1,160; \$2,500 of sewerage bonds and \$13,000 of water-loan bonds have been recalled and canceled. Of the former there are still outstanding \$17,000, quoted at \$1,10, and of the latter \$65,000, quoted at \$7,18. The police service for the year cost \$1,237; the improvements on parks and lake-front, \$500.

Chief-of-Police William Carney reported that during the past year about \$1,200 worth of property had been stolen in the village, of which he had recaptured and returned more than \$1,100. During the year \$17 tramps had been arrested.

On the petition of many citizens it was re-

MILK LICENSES.

THE MILK-DEALERS
have been very slow in renewing their licenses
which expired on the 1st inst., and such as have
renewed have done it under protest, which they have made by presenting the following printed circular, addressed to the City Collector and the City Treasurer, and duly signed:

City Treasurer, and duly signed:

Sirs: I am required to pay \$5 per wagon for license to follow the vocation of milk-dealer in the City of Chicago for the year commencing April 1, 1880. I claim that I am not bound by law to pay this money for a license, but I am compelled to do so or suffer prosecution, and subject muself to arrest, fine, and punishment, in case I refuse to pay this illegal claim. I therefore pay this money to avoid arrest, fine, and punishment, but I pay it unwillingly, unvoluntarily, and under protest, and you are hereby notified that I do not give up my right to recover back the money so paid with interest thereon from this date. Yery respectfully,

terday, when one of the protesters handed in with his protest the following, printed on a postal-card, which gives the whole scheme away:

Dean Sir: It is claimed that the \$5 required of milk-dealers for a license is illegal, and by request I have prepared and had printed a form of protest against its payment. By making this protest when you pay for your license you can recover back the money so paid in case it should be hereafter decided that the license fee is illegally required. They can be had at my office. Attorney-at-Law, Boom 26, 122 La Salle street. Inquiry of Mr. Cunningham showed that he had sent the above, or copies of it, to all the milk-dealers of the city, and that when they answered it he had collected of each of them the pittance of 25 cents, and gave them as a consideration a copy of the "protest" above. Since they feel no doubt about the legality of the milk ordinance, the authorities are of the opinion that Mr. C. might have devised an easier and more certain way of becoming suddenly rich, and that the milk-dealers will be better of in the end if they save their money.

OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

SOME UNFOUNDED COMPLAINTS.

The management of a charitable institution is hedged about with many trials and perplexities, and the earnest endeavor on the part of its officers to administer the duties pertaining to such an institution is often met with a spirit of complaint and fault-finding among the inmates. The Old People's Home seems to have been particularly unfortunate of late in this respect, as several letters have been written by members of the family wherein charges of ill-treatment on the part of the Matron and her assistants and certain vague insinuations have been bandled about to the effect that the old ladies have been compelled to work, and that they have not been properly cared for.

An epistic of this character found its way to the office of The Tribuna yesterday, and a reporter was detailed to get at the facts in the matter. It took but a short time to ascertain that the Old Ladies' Home is not only a worthy institution, which fact has been apparent since its inception, but also to ascertain that the inmates are always treated exceedingly well. The table compares very favorably with that of the majority of people, and the aged people are not required or requested to do any manner of work. The complaints originate with a dissatisfied few, one or two of whom are entirely irresponsible from the effects of old age and consequent childish whims. The Board of Lady Managers have experienced great difficulty in securing the services of a Matron who would or could enforce the house rules. Under these circumstances certain immates have usurped the Matron's duties to some extent, and, now that a woman of decision in the person of Mrs. Shanklands has been placed in charge, determined to carry out her instructions, opposition appears among this octerie of complaining ones. The public should pay no particular attention to these adverse reports, but rest assured that the institution is worthy their support and encouragement. OLD PEOPLE'S HOME.

THE TELEGRAPH.

THE TELEGRAPH.

IT WILL APPEAR AS A MORNING PAPER.

THE TRIBUNE published a little over a week ago a statement to the effect that a move was on foot for the starting in this city of a Democratic two-cent morning paper,—a paper not to be started in the interest of any candidate, but as a legitimate business enterprise. Such was the case. Some gentlemen in this city, of abundant means, representing certainly over half a million dollars, had an idea of going into the newspaper business, considering that it would be a good investment for their money, and would give some of them good employment. The scheme, however, if it has not been abandoned, undoubtedly will be, for the Daily Telegraph has decided to quit the evening newspaper field and to start in as a morning paper.

It is understood that when this notice appeared in The Tribune the managers of the Telegraph were somewhat alarmed, knowing that such a paper as the one proposed could not but interfere with them. They, too, had had in contemplation for some time this idea of starting a one-cont morning paper, believing that there was money in it. Therefore, after consideration, they shally determined to abandon the evening edition and to make the Telegraph a morning paper, beginning its publication in its new form Monday. The press which it has been using—a very good one—has been purchased by the Ness, which will move it into the basement of the Ness establishment, and on that press the morning Telegraph will be printed. It is generally believed that in its new field, removed from the formidable composition which it has herestofore had to meet, the Telegraph will be a decided success.

Aperical Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Lapaterra, Ind., April 14.—David Herron, Professor of Mathematics at Purdue Agricultural University, and Miss Allie Alderman, one of the assistants in the

Academy, were this evening united in wed lock, the service being performed at the University. A goodly number of presents, useful and ornamental, were made by the pupil and Professors.

AMUSEMENTS. Crowded houses so far this week at Enect's theatre, over the river. The bill is

mett's theatre, over the river. The bill is good one, opening with a sketch in which Shehan and Jones do some funny business which tickles the audience. Prominem among the variety features are the "High Kickers," who exhibit an agility as astonishing as it is remarkable. The drama which is the main attraction of the program is called "The Skeleton Hand," and is only interesting in so far as it affords Mr. George C. Charles opportunity for a clever piece of Irish character acting. He is very droit as the servant of the man with a mission, Dr. Allen Thorne. He has a good comedy face, and plays with much unction. As usual, Mr. T. J. Langdon has the role of the awfully awful bad man who seems to look upon murder as a pastime. He plays his forbidding part well. W. T. Melville pleases in a alight Dutch dialect part, Miss Annie Boyd puts entirely too much starch into her action, and Miss Lizzie Fletcher should try to be more natural. The other roles were acted by Simcoe Lee, Miss Illie Moses, Mrs. Ryner, Frank Foster, Robert Ransom, and John C. Leach.

ADELAIDE'S EXPLANATION.

Oincinnati Enquirer, April 4.

Sunday a week ago Miss Adelaide Neilson Sunday a week ago Miss Adelaide Neilson, accompanied by her maid and the leading man of her company, Mr. Compton, took passage on the steamer Bostona for Huntington, en route for White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. After supper, to escape the gaze of a number of passengers, who seemed unable to take their eyes off her, and treated her as

ginia. After supper, to escape the raze of a number of passengers, who seemed unable to take their eyes of her, and treated her ast though she was on exhibition, she retired to her stateroom, to which she invited Mr. Compton, for company's sake. Shortly after she was summoned to the door of her room by an officer of the boat, and informed that it was contrary to the rules for a gentleman son protested against this ruling, whereupon the Captain of the boat was summoned. He rather roughly insisted upon the observance of the rules, and, of course, carried his point. A contemporary published an exaggerated the parties. When the boat strived here after the occurrence, an Enguirer reporter endeavored to get at the factain the case, but the Captain and clerk declined to talk, and evidently felt that they had made a requested Miss Neilson to give us between the first of the state of the string of the state of

sented the insult implied by the visit of the clerk and Captain. Had these gentlemen been half as energetic in keeping Miss Nellson's fellow-passengers from staring her out of countenance in the public cabin, she would most probably not have sought the seclusion of her stateroom until ready to retire for the night. A NEW DRAMATIC HORBOR. A Paris correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette describes the plot of M. Adolphe B lot's "Les Etrangleurs de Paris," recently produced at the Porte St. Martin, Paris. It is a good old-fashioned melodrama in five acts which enables the spectators to sup on horrors to repletion. A retired Captain, living in one of the suburbs of Paris, is found dead in his bed, having been strangled by a man whose finger-marks im-pressed upon his throat show that he must

captain, hving in one of the suburbs of raris, is found dead in his bed, having been strangled by a man whose finger-marks impressed upon his throat show that he must have had big, brawny hands. The police arrest the victim's servant, a woman named Blanchard, whose husband, having just completed a term of five years' imprisonment for robbery, and being under the surveillance of the police, has left Orleans, where he had been ordered to reside, without permission. His wife had been seen talking the night before the murder with a stranger; and the conclusion is that this was her husband, and that they then arranged the crime, the motive for the commission of which was the robbery of a sum of £20,000, which the Captain had received in notes the day before, and which, instead of taking to the bank, he had brought home to show his daughter. It is scarcely necessary to a with the most of the crime time of the bank, he had brought home to show his daughter. It is carcely necessary to a with the end Blanchard and his wife are able to prove their innocence, and the £3 authors of the crime time out to be one Jagon, a clerk in the office of the notary who had paid over the money, and a young man named Lorenz de Ribas, who is engaged to Mile. Simonnet, the adopted daughter of the murdered man. Jagon, whose interest for the welfare of this young lady is explained by the fact of her being his daughter,—though she has no idea of the relationship,—is recognized and arrested; but he keeps silence as to the part which Lorenz de Ribas has taken in the murder, and is duly sent off as a convict to New Caledonia, the jury giving him, of course, the benefit of extenuating circumstances. In the meanwhile his daughter,—though she has been married to Lorenz de Ribas has been strangled by her husband, who had discovered that she had been unfaithful. Jagon swears to be avenged upon him, escapes, returns to France, and appears in court just as the jury acquit him upon the ground of justifiable homicles. Jagon then denounces him as an accom

DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Nat Horner is managing Hooley's
Boston Theatre.

The majority of the New York critics
could find little to commend in Miss Pixiey's
acting but much to condemn; yet she is pixy-

engagement at the New York Aquarium.
"Across the Atlantic," J. W. Ranson

pose to license ticket speculators, on payment of \$100 a year. "Our Girls" and Miss Ellen Tracy at Hooley's on Monday. On the same date at McVicker's "The Strategists" will reappear.

"Dreams, or Fun in a Photograph Galery," is the title of the piece in which Mr. Willie Edouin and his wife (Alice Atherton) will star next season.

Jules Valles has written a drama, in five acts, called "La Commune," the principal character in which is Rossel. The piece will be played at Brussels. No news from Texas yet of the ruffian Currie who shot and barbarously murdered Porter, the actor, last year! Is there any law in Texas? or is there too much?—New York Tribune.

George Edgar will star next season in "King Lear," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Richelleu," "Brutus," "Jack Cade," Richard III.," and "Henry Dunbar." He will begin in New England and end in —. The Cincinnati Enquirer's authority on pedal extremities tells that among actresses Morlacchi is said to have the smallest and prettiest feet, and of the actors Barrett and Booth hold the belt.

Robson and Crane are still packing Hoole Theatre, and Sothern is drawing large diences at McVicker's. This evening the iter appears in "Dundreary's Brother San and "Dundreary Married and Settled."

came back to him, and to-day he is apparently hale and hearty.

Miss Irene Newton, a beautiful young lady of Bristol, Tenn., helpless from rheumatism, was brought to Miller last week, and when an attempt was made to lift her in the carriage she rose from the sedan chair and said she was entirely well.

One of the most wonderful miracles of Miller was the cure of Mr. Peter Whitesell, who has been for some years afflicted with cancer. The cancer was touched, and in three days had disappeared.

The miracle-worker is an exceedingly modest man, and always indignantly declines any compensation for his services, alleging that he is but the humble servant of God. He takes no credit to himself for the performance of these miracles. All the people in his section believe firmly in his miraculous power.

POOR PEOPLE'S PARADISE.

New York, April 14.—Whitelaw Reid sent 112 poor persons to Iowa last night; twenty-six adults, eighty-six children. CONDENSED MILK.

CONDENSED MILK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

ELGEN, Ill., April 14.—The Illinois Condensing Company opened their summer contract for milk yesterday at the following figures, via.: May, 8 cents; June, July, and August, 6 cents; September, 7 cents; October, 8 cents.

The patrons of this Company, after hearing the prices offered by said Company, held a meeting at the Court-House in this city, and, after some discussion on the subject, resolved to take not less than nine cents per gallon for the summer six months. These figures of course were refused by the Illinois Condensing Company. Our contract stands open until Thursday noon.

H. Lee Borden, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
On and after Sunday, April 4, and thereafter until the completion of the new union depot corner Madison and Canal streets, which will be about 1st of October next, passenger trains of this Company will arrive at and depart from the "Panhandie" depot, corner Clinton and Carroll streets, West Side. People will bear in mind that Milwaukee avenue cars, on Randolph street, run direct to this depot.
Chicago ticket offices, 66 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at the depot. The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street.

Times: Our highest artists in deutistry: The McChesneys beyond doubt, though but 18 a set

Talk not of wasted money. Money never was wasted by buying Dawson's candies and cigars.

DOBBINS—Funeral of Thomas B. p. will take place at St. Mary's Church, comiscourt, and Wahash-av. at 7 o'clock P. a. April In themse by carriages to Oakwood Ali friends ere livited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Ward Republican Club will be held to ownley Hall. Omears will be used for using year. An opportunity will be given to old at a quarter before 80 clock.

Rich Flavors

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE ROYAL FLAVORING EXTRACT

ROYAL VANILLA and LEMON serve to the highest degree the tree of the fruit. For peculiar delicacy and ness, as well as great strength and a purity, they have no equal.

As proprietors of the Royal Baking der, we assure our patrons that the standard of excellence is adopted in

ROYAL BAKING POWDER OF

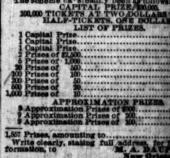
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY Was regularly incorporated by the Legislatus State for Educational and Charitable purposes for the term of Tweaty-five Tears to contract the inviolable faith of the State is which pledge has been renewed by an overvise popular vote, securing its franchise in the nextitution adopted Dec. 2, A. D. 1879, with a cast of 803,000, to which it has since added a reserve of 803,000. of 430,00.

IN GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTE
have been held, and the SECOND TUESDAY
month was fixed upon as the regular day.

HAS NEVER BOALED OF POTTONS
The scheme have causily been at fullows:
CAPITAL PRIZE/8000.

100,000 TICKTES AT TWO JOLLARS AND
HALF-TICKTES, ONE BOLLARS
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize.



CARPETS, 774 WEST MONROE-S

AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, April 15, et 10 o'com
Parior Suit, Marbie-Top Chamber Sen; One
yamut Sideboard, Hall Tree, Spiendid Rangelis Carpets, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, etc.
util for housekeeping.
Also Lease of House for one year from May
ELISON, FLERSHEIM Priday Morning, April 16, at 10 o

At No. 124 Twenty-first-s.

Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
WE SELL THE ENTIRE OUTFIT. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furn CARPETS,

Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Kitchen Ware, ELISON. FLERSHEIM & CO., As CARRIAGES PHAETONS, and BUGG

AT AUCTION. SATURDAY, APRIL 17, AT 2 P. . AT OUR STORES. 15 CARRIAGES. PARK PHAETONS, and

TOP BUGGE Consumed to us from the manufacturer at Time. Sale without reserve. ELISON, PLEESHEIM & CO. N and of handlab By POMEROY & CO.

No. 155 W. Washington-s Thursday Morning, April 15, at 10am Will be sold the

Entire Purniture of Thirteen Ross Chamber and Parlor Sets,
Dining-Room & Kitchen Furnitus Beds, Bedding, Cracks

Bto., etc. POMEROY & CO., Auctioners,
75 and 80 Handolph

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Thursday, April 15, at 9:30 a. . TRADE SALE CROCKERY AND GLASSWAR 80 crates English W. G. Ware. 60 casks American W. G. Ware. 40 casks Bock. and Fellow Ware. 1,500 brts. Glassware wassetted.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Au DYEING AND CLEANING

NATIUNAL

The Outcome

Sou Sou

dent with th Citize

This C

LOUISIA

GRANT IN TH New Ort. EANS, April 12, tour may or may not be "it all depends on how thing, at least, it demonstr. He must be gullible, indeheed to the statement that sonally interested in secu at Chicago. Enough has in various ways, to proviour throughout the Southeat nothing more or least a chicago and the southeat nothing more or least nothing more no tour throughout the Sou object nothing more or le ing of the Southern deleg timate friend of his to "It would not do for Gr country any longer. I upon the ground, and min the Southern State hief basis of hope, But for hitch in the arrange have been landed in before the assemblage

"Beattle played the de enough. How could the enough to fall into such a too, that he set it himse was his political sense." faux pas beyond doubt,—a seriously with the arranger not centure the Louis not capture the Lou-planned, in that there planned, in that there we upon whom to work.

The immediate objective understood, is the securing of Alabama and Arkansas to be called in the Nation course, in alfabetical or Arkansas come before Control of the again, before Illino State—the home State, it is an admitted serious do Arkansas secured,—cast Convention solid for Gran however disposed as a may at least reasonably be a secured.

however disposed as a may at least reasonably be complimentary vote. Gram three, and Illinois, as a must do as well as Californ is set to rolling in good ear GRANT WENT TO A as is well understood, in the program as arranged there are said to count upon the program as arranged there are said to count upon the least included in All is to be decided, as Grait, within the next three three weeks are to decide, to whether Grant withdentest, or allows his nubefore the Convention. His while, here in the South, are unturned which by any pused in aid of the boom. It here are agencies energet every parish, looking to the delsgates to the State Contain, are traveling over in one and to the other, in The same is being done.

future of excitement amore an one as shall at least colored delegates from the result of the sailt is calculated upon ass, where, as the manages ared, the game is alreed. How far all of this is remains to be seen. Grantonably, with the masses of the saint because of the farm the inemoties of and Grant, because of the heeted with their emandattered excessively by pleased to consider train just here, too, having a suit of the saint product of the s

OF THE TWE EXTRACTS.

CER POR THE NG EXTRACTS and LEMON pre-egree the tree favoraliar delicacy and rich-strength and period s as in the B

POWDER CO. TE LOTTERY.

SHEIM & CO. PETS, TONROE-ST

il 16, at 10 o'clock enty-first-st.,
and Michigan-ava.
antiem OUTFIT,
lining-Room Furnitum
PETS,
Ware, Kitchen Ware,
ESHEIM & CO., Austra

ACES. TION. 17, AT 2 P. M.

ETONS, and TOP BUGGIES, anufacturer at Troy, R. T.

pril 15, at 10 a.m. Thirteen Rooms irniture, consisting of

DRE & CO., at 9:30 a. m.

GLASSWARE. G. Ware.
G. Ware.
G. Ware.
Gleve Ware.
G. associated.
G. associated.
G. associated.
G. associated.
G. Audionest.
E. & CO., Audionest.

CLEANING.

L Dresses, Shawis, Sille Velveles, Martine and Code & Line Gent handsometh and cream of the control of the control

NATIONAL POLITICS. The Outcome of Grant's Recent Visit to the South.

His Personal Interest in Securing a Delegation to Chicago.

marity of the Ex-Presient with the Colored Citizens. ething Concerning the Grant

Room Now Agitating in This City. Yames and Occupations of These Who Are Helping the Scheme Along.

Holders, Ex-Office-Holders, and the List.

The Sentiments of Voters Who Are Opposed to Grant's Nomination.

GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

GRANT IN THE SOUTH.

TWO CHEANS, April 12.—Grant's Southern
may or may not be termed a success;
all depends on how you take it." One
c, at least, it demonstrates to a certainty:
must be gullible, indeed, who longer gives
to the statement that Grant is not pernot do for Grant to stay out of the y longer. He was wanted here ound, and more particularly here thern States." The agreement in the connection that in these outhern States is to be found the orthern pute. With the Northern delegams divided, there must be secured at least
if, or more than half, of the delegates from
South. Grant's present mission, theretooks to the securing of the "rotten
sigha." But for an unlooked-for
in the arrangements, he would
been landed in Louisiana just
the assemblage of the Kennika i month. The program successful, and an would have been here in time to capture delegates as chosen. The program failed by in that the Louislana management may said to have failen into a trap of their a setting. Chiefly through the instructality of Mr. Taylor Beattle, late canditation of a new to Central Committee, the Chairman was uted with discretionary powers of enterent.

an, Mr. A. J. Dun

the Chaleman, Mr. A. J. Dumoni, proved be recognized to the book; used the power as consistence by the appointment of all the powers as consistence by the appointment of all the powers as consistence by the appointment of the conventions to the Challeman of the

been had, that; Brother-in-Law Casey" was at once the price as well as the stumbling block in the way; that Casey elected to the United States Senate, and all would have been lovely, the recognition of Packard would have been assured; that Casey refused his election, hied him off to Washington, and there followed that celebrated dispatch to the effect that public opinion would no longer justify a Government upheld by Federal bayonets. "Don't I know." said one of the most prominent colored men in Louisiana, "that both the Packard and the Nicholls Legislatures well understood the election of Casey by either would insure a recognition. Did I not hear Packard say, after all was over, that if we had stood by Casey we would have been recognized?"

if we had stood by Casey we would have been recognized?"

NY COLORED FRIEND

but expressed the situation, as generally well understood at the time, upon both the Confederate and the Republican sides of the House. Both sides certainly understood—whatever of actual facts—that the election of Casey as Senator would insure a recognition. Packard is well known to have afterward so expressed himself to more than one. He chose to stand by Kellogg and take his chances, while the supporters of Nicholls felt they had but to wait for Packard and his followers to starve out. That those who did so starve out should not feel like encouraging a third term is but natural.

So, too, in Mississippi the colored leaders who went down with Ames and saw their race abandoned to the Democracy, without even the shadow of a fair excuse, do not take kindly to the boom. There are those of the most prominent, as a matter of fact, who are opposing it bitterly enough. Grant may obtain there, as in Louisiana, a share of the delegation. His managers will not get that sinare, even, without a very considerable struggle. The share so obtained will represent the ignorant masses, rather than the more intelligent blacks. These are simply the facts, deny them who may.

An effort will probably be manifest to make capital for the boom out of Grant's New Orleans reception. I cannot see, for the life of me, that here it redounds in any manner to his advantage with the Republicans. I think, on the contrary, and I certainly am not alone in the opinion, now that the show is over, the effect has been quite the contrary from that which was probably expected. There has been altogether too much of Southern Democratic gush and sentiment. Those taking the lead in the receptions have most certainly never been prominent as of the Republican fold.

Ex-Gov. Warmoth may be said to be the only exception, and he certainly showed-of himself no disposition to take a prominent part. He was telegraphed to, as understood, at his plantation that Grant was here and wished to v

President. Now, I am a Republican, have always voted the straight ticket, but, as a Republican, confess I could not read over the names of the gentlemen who are interested in getting up the "Grant boom" in Chicago without laughing right out; not that there was anything peculiar about the names of the gentlemen referred to, but simply because of the occupations of a large majority of those composing that meeting, or, more correctly speaking, because so many of them are officeholders, ex-officeholders, and officeseekers.

It is said that Gen. Grant personally is a good, pure man. This I cheerfully admit, and, besides, give him credit for great military genius, and all that, but the one great objection many have to his renomination is that, when President, he associated with and appointed too many men to office who brought his Administration, into disrepute, and the result was timt thousands of good men were driven out of the party,—for instance, in 1872, when many Republicans voted for Greeley, and later, to say nothing of the acts of his last Administration, which resulted almost in the breaking up of the Republican party. The thing most to be desired now, or should be (by all Republicans and clitzens generally who have their country's welfare at heart), is that the mistakes of the past ought not to be repeated, but carefully guarded against to say nothing in reference to the third-term issue. It has been charged openly, and we think correctly, that a majority of those who favor Gen. Grant's nomination are officeholders, and office-seekers, who will do anything to maintain the "supremacy of the machine." Now, for the purpose of giving your readers a little information touching the readers a little information to charge of the machine." Now, for the party-three names mentioned in the report of that meeting all are officeholders, ex-officeholders, ex-ongressman at large and ex-governor of t county offices in Cook County; Gen. H. H. Thomas, present member of the Illinois Legislature, and a defeated candidate for the same office previous to his election; Consider H. Willett, present County-Attorney of Cook County, and seeker after office since boyhood; W. S. Young, Jr., Alderman-elect from the Fifteenth Ward of this city and former Clerk in the County Court of this county; T. E. Stacy, present Deputy-Sheriff of Cook County and ex-Deputy-Sheriff and ex-Assis ant Supervisor from the Town of South Chicago, and ex-member of the old Board of Supervisors; James L. Campbell, present Deputy-Sheriff of Cook County, ex-member of the State Legislature, ex-Alderman from the Twelfth Ward, etc.; Richard S. Tuthill, ex-City Altorney for two terms and would enjoy a third, as he is in favor of the third-term principle, and is the gentleman who pledged a certain assemblage of gentlemen in this city recently that "West Chicago was solid for Grant." By way of passing remark, Mr. Tuthill will find himself wonderfully mistaken in his calculations touching this matter and his ability to deliver the vote mentioned especially. When the citizens in that town are "heard from" he will be as much surprised as was old Rip Yan Winkle on a certain occasion. zens in that town are "heard from" he will be as much surprised as was old Rip Van Winkle on a certain occasion. John Hoffmann, present Sheriff of Cook.

use of his name as a candidate for a third term except upon a contingency so urgen as to leave him no alternative but to reluct the property of the people of the whole country unmis takably expressed? The people took him a takably expressed? The people took him as come, if not come and gone, in his case. There is not, I venture to say, a sensible man in the United States but feels that the propert to his good name. Is he so blinded by the greed of power as not to know that to step down into the unddy pool of a partisan scramble for the nomination to a position to which he has been 'wice elevated by a grenerous people stamps a blot on his fair name sent that time can never efface? Spontaneous, is it? Spontaneous, is it? Spontaneous, is it? Spontaneous with the contention yet held to select-delegates to the Chicago Convention, the proceedings, if not culminating in an open both, have been characterized by a spirit of discord hitherto unknown in similar conventions of the Republican party. But, say his worshipers, is it fair to charge Gen. Grant with all this bad blood in Republican party. But, say his worshipers, is it fair to charge Gen. Grant with all this bad blood in Republican party. But, say his worshipers, is it fair to charge Gen. Grant he could put an end to it all. And it is a marvel to every friend of his worthy then name in the United States over the nomination? Emphasically, Yes, because almost with the dash of the pen he could put an end to it all. And it is a marvel to every friend of his worthy the name in the United States over the nomination? It is a so, then were all bosh. It so, then were him of the Northern States declaring aga

WASHBURNE PREFERENCES.

WASHBURNE PREFIRENCES.

To the Botter of The Chience Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 14.—In electing delegates from the Republican primaries to the State Convention, or to the District Conventions which select delegates to the State Convention, how are Republicans whose choice for President is Washburne to act? Since Mr. Washburne declares himself not at present a candidate and in favor of Grant, the issue at the primaries seems likely to be between the Grant and the Blaine factions. There are thousands of Republicans who, like myself, are opposed to a third term, but would prefer a Western man—an Illinois man, like Washburne—to a New England man; but, after all, would rather Blaine should get the nomination than Grant. What shall we do? If we counsel with a Grant man he is sure to tell us to goin for their delegates, since, in case Grant can't win, his strength will be east for Washburne. But this don't suit us, for it would be going for Grant first choice and Washburne second. A great many friends of Washburne will be invelgied into voting for Grant delegates on this specious indorsement if not warned. What does The Tribung advise? Should the Washburne men go in with the Blaine men to defeat third termism or not?

THE EXPOSITION.

Preparing the Building for the Use of the Convention.

Secured Quarters There.

them.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE will probably make the Palmer House its headquarters, the Sub-Committee of Five, which, in conjunction with the Local Executive Committee, is to look after the arrangements for the Convention, having already engaged quarters there. The Sub-Committee, it will be remembered, is composed of Don Cameron, Thomas B. Keogh of North Carolina, John C. New of Indianapolis, and Powell Clayton of Little Rock, Ark. The parlor and entresol floors will be devoted to the use of the members of the National Committee, with the room on the corner of State and Monroe streets for meetings. Ordinarily the Palmer can house and feed 1,500 guests, but by resorting to a little crowding—always necessary in Convention time—it can take care of 2,000. Mr. Palmer has also a ten-years' lease on the three stories over the building immediately south of his hotel, and, by connecting them with the hotel proper and adding another story, he expects to provide fifty additional rooms. On a planch, he expects to provide for 2,200 people.

THE ASSIGNMENTS OF ROOMS

to provide fifty additional rooms. On a pinch, he expects to provide for 2,200 people.

THE ASSIGNMENTS OF BOOMS

up to date are as follows: The club-room on the parlor floor to Don Cameron, Chairman of the National Committee, and eighty people from Pennsylvania; apartments on the Monroe street side of the entresol floor to Chauncey I. Filley, Secretary of the Missouri CentralCommittee, and sixty-five persons from that State, including the delegation; parlors D and E to ex-Gov. Smith, of St. Albans, Vt., and the ten delegates, as well as ten alternates from that State; rooms on the Monroe street front of the entresol floor to John C. New and seventy persons from Indiana, embracing the delegation; suitable rooms to Marcus D. Borey and the twenty-four delegates and alternates from California. Letters are coming in every day asking for rooms and terms, and engagements are made as soon as mail and telegraph can close the negotions. Twenty-five rooms have been set aside for people living in the State of New York, including ten for Senator Wagner and party, and eight for Sheridan Shook and party. As has been the understanding all along, there is to be no advance on the regular rates, either at the Palmer or any of the other houses, though necessarily there will have to be more or less of the doubling-up process, as usual on such occasions.

THE GRAND PACIFIC

has also offered quarters to the National Committee, and it is just possible that that body may take him up. If it doesn't, Drake will have his house full anyway, rooms having already been engaged by the delegates from New York, Ohlo, Michigan, Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New Jersey, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and an indefinit number of promiscuous visitors. The Grand Pacific has 500 rooms at its disposal, and can comfortably take care of 1,500 people. As the home of the Maine delegation,—and, therefore, of the Blaine boom,—it will, of course, be the great point towards which THE GRAND PACIFIC

has 250 rooms, and will accommodate between 700 and 800 people. The assignments of rooms up to date are as follows: To William H. Vanderbilt and party of ten persons, three parlors on the first floor, Clark-street front; to B. F. Clayton and J. K. Powers, of Des Moines, Ia., Parlor J; rooms to Thomas B. Keogh, Secretary of the National Committee, and wife of thirty persons, including

AMERICAN BEEF SHIPMENTS.

Remarkable Growth of the Export Trade-Steadily Growing Demand for American Meat in England—Possibilities of the Enterprise in the Puture.

New York Herald, April 12.

The rapid increase in the American exports of live cattle and fresh beef to Great Britain is at present a subject of lively interest to dealers in this city. Since the success of the business has become assured it is inviting capital and assuming proportions little anticipated by its ploneers. Among American enterprises of late years in the way of trade none have achieved equal success or attained such magnitude. From a venture by dealers in this city and Boston it has grown in a few years to be a prominent and profitable feature of our export trade. In grown in a few years to be a prominent and profitable feature of our export trade. In 1875 the exports of American fresh beef aggregated 4,000,000 pounds; in 1879 the shipments amounted to 54,000,000 pounds,—an increase of 50,000,000 pounds in four years. The first shipments of live cattle for slaughter date even earlier, and the rapid growth has been proportionately large. In both branches been proportionately large. In both branches of the trade the increase has been so great and steady as to suggest to shippers the pos-

sibility of almost unlimited expansion.

The following table, taken from the returns to the Bureau of Statistics at the Custom-House, shows the shipments in the four years ending with 1879:

. 298,354 190,665,101

Lbs. of mutto

SARAH BERNHARDT

Her Demand for Royal Tribute and Homage at Amsterdam-Early His-tory of the Actress.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

PARIS, March M.—The company of the

daughter of Judah, who has a talent for getting herself puff sisted on high pay and public ho was set down in the agreement would not be obliged to play unless at the railway terminus by the Burgo Burgomaster, and escorted as she rod hotel in a carriage drawn by four horses, by the Royal Guard and the s of the University in their caps and If any other members of the Coméd If any other members of the caise were with her, they wer riages drawn by two horses playing "Phédre" on Hoty TI moreover stipulated that she

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Feverish and Money Still

Foreign Exchange Heavy—Carrency Ac-cumulating at Chicago.

Two New British Banks to Settle Here -Local Finances.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Provisions Weak, with a Good Export Hovement.

FINANCIAL.

oks were feverish, and not very settive.

by was again stringent, though 1-38 of 1 per
premium was as high as the rate could be Secretary Sherman's purchases were moderate, which is not to be wondered at tering the high price of bonds. There is a ful party at work depressing prices, and ubile, though entirely out of sympathy bein, are afraid of their tactics. Buying eks has begun again, but timidly, and the re, as a rule, are carrying more than a

to st of the changes were towards lower cos, but the declines were none of them sens. The largest loser was Nashville & Chattogu, which is being depressed by a clique, sensed at 7., sold down to 59%, and closed at a decline of 4½. Iron Mountain lost 2%, to St. Louis & San Francisco 2, to 35; York Central goes backward on its read to and sold down from 132 to 130%, closing at a retreat of 1. The purchases of Gould e alarmed the conservative investment ders of that stock, and one Wall street rumor dits Gould with having sold short on the rulation that his appearance would deprete it. The coal stocks were weak, with the exption of Reading, which is not usually the st buoyant. Hudson ranged between 34 and 5, selling finally with a loss of % at 83. Lackman, after advancing to 91%, went off to 90%, ere it closed. Jersey Central was as high as 1, and at the last was 70%. Reading's highest a 65%, the lowest 65, and the last 68%, he other declines were Illinois Central %, 105%; Michigan Central %, to 10%; er shore %, to 107%; Erie %, to 45%; preferred %, to 107%; Erie %, to 45%; preferred %, to 67; Northwestern to 94%; St. Paul 134, to 79%; Wabnah ½, to 15 the preferred ½, to 68%; Ohio & Missispf %, to 35%; Kansas & Texas ¼, to 37%; cine Mail %, to 35; Canada Southern %, 10%; Minneapolis %, to 35%; Canada Southern %, 10%; Minneapolis %, to 35%; Northwest ferred %, to 10%; Ohio & Mississippi pred 1½, to 74; C. & I. C. M, to 15; Union Pacific %, to 76%; C. & I. C. M, to 15; Union Pacific %, to 76%; nutte & Pacific %, to 42%; Northern Pacific 28%; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust, to 45; the preferred 2, to 53; sloux City comust.

which declined from 61 to 88%, closing—
Iron Mountain second preferred
declined sharply in the
dealings, selling down from
the final sales were at 78. Kansas &
ta and seconds were pressed for sale
sing, declining from 102 to 20% for the
nd from 62% to 60 for the latter; the
des showed a recovery of %0% per
mesapeake & Onio drists advanced from
while do currency 6s fell off from
The St Paul, New Jersey Central,
Burlington & Quincy, and other leado St. Paul, New Jersey Central, agton & Quincy, and other lead-firm and in good demand. Canada a fell off to 9014; Mobile & Oi.10 s to 7314; C., C. & I. C. firsts to 81;

UNION PACIFIC.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEN IST MTGE R. R. BONDS
CHI., MIL. & ST. PAUL
Lincoln Park 7s, South Park 6s and 7s,
Cook County and City 7s,)
West Town 5s,
District Columbia 3.65s. ASA P. POTTER, Prest. J. J. EDDY, Cashier MAVERICK NATIONAL BANK, COLLECTIONS a specialty. Business from

On hand a good assortment of
WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent first mortgare Bonds,
District of Columbia 3.6 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S.
Stocks bought on New York, San Francisco, and
Chicago Stock and Mining Bourds.

TRASK & FRANCIS, Bankers and Brokers,

BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. Issues of Securities Bought and Sold on Con sion and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. BY TELEGRAPH.

day strong, but duil, and its general course shows a continuance of the milking process which appears to have been adopted by the bears. Stocks were comparatively steady until about 2 o'clock, when it was learned that the Government would take but \$1,50,000 in bonds. After this there was a steady depression and stocks closed generally at the lowest point of the day. It is evident that the buil party has bore much of its stiffness, and Gould is generally conceded to have the market under control. Under these conditions generally lower prices are to be looked for, although there will be continued efforts to raily the market.

To the Western Associated Pros.

New York, April 14.—Governments weak.
Railroad bonds generally firm.
State securities duil:

The stock market was less active, with an irregular course of prices. The widest fluctuations were in Nashville & Chattanoogs, which declined from T to 1995, recovered to 73%, and

6,000

Balaties of were W and PHS, the 64s, Bots, and 25s, and 2



Outside New York. 28,00,42 isl,40,78 26.5

Decrease.

While the returns show a good degree of activity, a comparison is less valuable because Good Friday is differently observed in the different cities, but there on be no doubt the movement at Falladelphia, Chicago, Pittaburg, and some other cities, as well as New York, shows a very satisfactory progress. Hereafter it will be necessary to make more account of the sharp decline in prices, which has been epough to account for a decrease of more than \$150,00,000 in the aggregate of exchanges per week since the middle of February at some cities, such as Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Pittaburg, the fall in the price of commodities of chief

rom those cities,

Atchison & Nebraska, %; Atchison, 1; Summit ranch, 1½; Cincinnati, Sangusky & Cleveland, clined %; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ½; int & Pere Marquette %; Little Rock & Fortaith ½; St. Joe & Council Bluffs %; Chicago, inton, Dubuque & Minnesota, ½, and in railed bonds the changes were Immaterial.

MINING NEWS. Alia Belcher 25 Mammoth Belle Isle Bent & Belle Isle Belle Isle Bullion 3 North Bona Argenta Consolidated Virginia 70 Noonday 100 North Bona Consolidated Virginia 70 Noonday 100 Noonday

Boston, April 14.—Copper stocks:

aymond & Biy 11-2 McClinton.
avage. 44 North Bellicirs Nevada. 154 North Bellicirs Nevada. 156 Bellidere.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, April 14: CITY PROPERTY.

REAL ESTATE.

Wabash av, between Van Birnen and Congress
sia, e f, 40x170 ft, dated April B (Merct L. SatFriede to Francis A. Stevens).
Figs. 180 ft, e of Ashiand aves f, 30x124 ft, dated
April B(F. ft. Wilder to J. Pawlowski).

250 Campbell av, 150 ft, so of Van Buren st, e f, 55x
125 ft, dated April B (Class J. Aggerto Albert
C. Johnson).

North Franklin st, 75 ft s of White, e f, 25x100
ft, improved, dated April 10 (E. S. Desger to
Rosa Murray).

2500
Rubie st, 200 ft m for Eighteenth, w f, 373cx56
ft, improved, dated March 25 (Isaac Behrend
L. 750 dated April is therefore Money out Halsted at 25 ft sof Ninescenth, w f, 25x 100 ft, improved, dated April 19 (Ludwig South Haisted at, 5: fts of Nineteenth, w f, 25x 16: ft, improved, dated April 19 (Ladwig Christan to J. G. Scharb).
North Franklin at, 5:0 ft no f Schiller, s f, 25x 16: ft, dated March 3! (Charles Butter to John Lencke).
West Monroe at, s e cor of Clinton, 5:x70 ft, with other property, dated March 19 (David G. Swarts to larsel H. Johns).
Paulina St, 175; ft n of Admas v f, 39:4x150 ft, dated April 19 (Master in Chancery to James A. Rousswell). wenty-fourth st, 175 ft w of Wentworth av. s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 14 (A. C. Buell to Willhirty-fifth st, s w eor of Lake av, 856(x70)6x50 ft, dated April is (John F. Lay to William W. Bishop).

rchard st. 35% ft s of Centre, w 4 25% 125 ft.
improved, dated April 14 (F. L. Johnson to F.
P. Maonelean). entral Park av. s w corner of Twenty-third-st, e f, 60x1248-10 ft, dated March 20 (J. M. Smith to Julia A. Buckson). SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SAYEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

vision), dated Agril I (Master In Chancers to John Johnston).

Valuesh av. 40 ft s of FITCy-seventh st, a f, 25x
10 ft, dated Agril IS (Illinois Trust and cavings liank to P. C. Dickens).

List 40 ft e of Kimberk av. s f, 40x10 ft,
dated Agril Is (Janues T. Allen to Thomas G. Buttin).
Weatworth av. 30 ft n of Ferty-third et, e j. 25 1,375

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 e'clock Wednesday morning, and the corresponding time last year:

Reserved South W	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
however not I am	1850.	2879.	2800.	18GD.
lour, bris	11.404	14.518	8,1%	8,847
beat, bu	14.480	72.078 75.463	61,410	184,355
orn, bu	88,605 31,457	32,5%	20.417 15,843	941.491 51.543
ye, bu	1,450	9,418	2,047	20,38
ariey, bu	21,757	6.630	9,006	10,310
rass-seed, Bs	62,470 46,000	139,60	91,716	175,818
lax-seed, bs	40,000	43,000	3,545	19,725
ured meats, bs	813,410	440,087	1.501,000	1,850,786
euf, tes	********		***** V27	100
eef, bris		1.850	11	Spirit Car
ork, bris, ard, ms.	172,140	24 (00)	342,718	2.131.010
allow, Bs	145,629	80,796	15,600	78,310
utter. hs	141,987	73,206	102,240	50,500
ressed hogs, No	19,613	13,042	4,228	8,406
attle, No.	6,174	5,400	2,742	1,764
heep, No.,,	2,504	1,000	2,0,8	176
ides, its	150,780	300,650	112,650	153,000
ighwines, bris	32,216	57,750	4.761	13,000
otatoes, bu	2,941	10,517	737	6,968
oal, tons	10,875	3,551	2,753	1,343
ny, tons	80	36	*******	20
umber, m feet	2,861	7,811 6,210	1,850	2,238
ult, bris	2.588	385	1,480	817 8,790
oultry, Bs	39,815	100.9		The Park of the Park of
gus, pkus	2,188	1,40	401	28
reen apples, bris.	996 157	1.0%	1,164	961
eans	E 55 A01	1100	106	500

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday fo Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 371 bu corn, 1,170 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars winter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 9 cars No. 3 spring, 8 cars No. 3 do (21wheat); 70 cars No. 2 corn, 38 cars high mixed, 5 cars new mixed, 6 cars rejected (119 corn); 24 cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 mixed, 13 cars rejected (55 oats); 6 cars and 12,000 bu No. 3 barley, 6 cars extra do. Total, 207 cars, or 120,000 bu. Inspected out: 16,721 bu wheat, 35,219 bu corn, 4,254 bu oats, 5,307 bu rye, 19,138 bu barley.

Rail freights were active at the decline. New York rates were 300 on grain and 350 on provisions. Liverpool rates 334c on provisions and 324c on flour. Hamburg 73c on provisions, and Glasgow 554c on flour.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukec, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 90,000 bu, and the shipments 282,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 13,440 bris; wheat, 133,810 bu; corn, 64,750 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; corn-meal, 780 pkgs; malt, 3,670 bu; pork, 300 bris; beef, 2,353 bris; cut meats, 4,060 pkgs; lard, 2,789 tes; whisky, 279 bris. Exports for 24 hours—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat,

meats, 4,080 pkgs; lard, 2,780 tes; whisky, 279 bris. Exports for 2s hours—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, 185,000 bu; corn, 187,000 bu; rye, 31,000 bu. The following table shows the quantities of flour, wheat, and corn imported into the United Kingdom for the periods named:

Week ending Week ending West ending April 19, 1800, April 25, 1870, Flour, macks. 56,000 below 30,000 at 100,000 a ducted to carry the grain five days without fur-ther charge. Regular deliveries to-morrow and thereafter mean five days to run on 1% c storage; and if more than that be due on the grain the difference must be deducted from the selling price, the whole storage charge being then as-sumed by the party who holds the receipts there-for.

Some people are asking why corn is so low here, when the quotations in New York and Liverpool offer a big profit to the shipper. The reason is that the grain cannot be sold to arrive at anything like spot prices. Corn was quoted in Liverpool yesterday at 37 3d per quarter, but was offered from this city for prompt shipment at 21s 3d, with no response. Buyers on the other side of the Atlantic want corn now, and have to side of the Atlantic want corn how, and have to pay well up for it; but they think it will be much cheaper presently, and so decline to commit themselves shead. They are taking that attitude under the impression that consumers will be deluged with eorn by the movement of summer. The paucity of receipts here for several days past may be accepted as a proof that farmers are unwilling to sell oorn at present prices. They are not so free as when corn was higher, but a good deal of corn has been moving around as recently, and the movement has not yet ceased. It may even be augmented by the decline in rail freights now taking effect.

Segar & Tunnicliffe, of Liverpool, give the stocks of grain in that city at the close of last month as 1,879,152 centals, against 2,401,879 centals three months ago and 1,209,346 a year ago. It is significant that the quantity of "white," including that from the Pacific Coast, is much larger than the average, while the quantity of "red" is much below the average, the latter including wheat from the Atlantic slope of the United States. Our shipments during the past twelve months have gone quickly into consumption, while fine wheats seem to have ruled slow at relative prices.

The stocks of maize in Liverpool are very small; 84,890 centals against 241,898 at the close of last year, 650,666 at the end of October, and 1,055,573 centals seven months ago. The stock of flour is not far from an average.

flour is not far from an average. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were time and easy during a great part of the season, Except that there was a better shipping movement in meats and a fair business in spot fard. Towards the close the market weakened badly under heavy offerings. Liverpool was quoied 3d lower on lard.

Mass Ponks—Declined 25% per bri from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closed tame at about \$3.80 for round loss spot or soller the month, \$3.82% \$3.85 seller May, and \$9.86, \$9.77% seller June. The year closed with seller at \$9.50 being nearly the same as May. Sales were reported of \$35 bris agot (choice) at \$10.05; 3.000 bris seller May at \$1.82% \$3.00; 31.000 bris seller May at \$1.82% \$3.00; 31.000 bris seller June at \$9.97% \$10.17%; 3.500 bris seller July at \$10.105 10.39; and \$2.530 bris seller the year at \$2.80\$ 9.92%. Total, 78, 100 bris seller the year at \$2.80\$ 9.92%.

nt \$3.972 min. 1745 a. 320 pris senior 1.00 bris.

1. Alto Declined & per 120 lbs from the latest prices of Tuesday, and closed tume at \$4.875 (ask. 10 for round lotted and the month of senior May, \$6.385 (10 for round lotted and latest from the month of senior May, \$6.385 (10 for round lotted and latest from the month of senior May, \$6.385 (10 for round lotted and latest from the month of senior May, \$6.385 (10 for latest from the month of \$7.50 for latest from the month was well the could not be operated of \$7.50 for latest from the month was well the latest from the month of \$7.50 for latest from the

| Short | Shoul- L. & S. | Short | ribs. | ders. cleurs. clears. | Cleurs. Cleurs. | Cle

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5% see for city and 5% of for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was duli and unchanged. There was some inquiry early on export account, but nothing came of it, as the parties could not agree about terms. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters on private terms; 300 bris double extras, parsly at \$5.50; and 120 bris shipping extra at \$5.50. Total, \$50 bris. Export flours in sucks were quoted at \$5.005.25 for extras, and \$2.55 £50 for choose do.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Sales were reported of 14 cars brian at \$15.50; 1 car middlings at \$15.50; and 1 car coarse corn—meal at \$1.400 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was unsettled, with only a moderate volume of business, and averaged lower. The market declined \$5e, advanced \$16e, and closed a shade below the latest prices of Tuestray. The British markets were quoted dell and easier, but with small strivats off coast, and New York was of the same mind, while our receipts were very small. Interest the coast, and New York was of the result of so much dry weather prevailed later, and changed the course of quotations. These fears were expectally reflected by the longer futures, the June discount from May being at one time only be, against \$50 to make the graduations. These fears were expectally reflected by the longer futures, the June discount from May being at one time only be, against \$50 to make the graduation at \$1.000, and closing at \$1.000, with git-edged receipts of No.2 at about \$5e premium. Selier May opened at \$1.116 and closed at \$1.000 to \$1.116.

OTHER WREAT—Sales were \$00 to No.2 red winter at \$1.110 it store; 400 to do to the longer of the result of the production of the result of the production of the pro no. 18.00 h. Improched out: 1.507 buryo. Bullot.

35.20 ha corn, 4.25 hu outs, 5.367 buryo. Bullot.

35.20 ha corn, 4.25 hu outs, 5.367 buryo. Bullot.

The demiss of H. C. Frederick was reported on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted in respect the heart of the control of

phur, b.

phur, b.

ph. Cinchonidia...

GGS—Were active 1346 8.00 5.50 6 5.75 1.00 6 1.05 20 6 7.25 FRUITS AND NUTE-Frances as reported weak, and a slight declin noted. Railins were firm. Domes a light demand at about former pidul. We now quote as follows:
FORKIGN.
Dates.
Figs. layers.
Turkish prunes, old.
Turkish prunes, new
Raisins, London invers.
Raisins, London invers.
Raisins, Valencia.
Laisins, Valencia.
Laisins, toose Musquiel.
Zante currants.
Citron.
DONESTIC.
Apples, Syaporated.
Apples, Sustiern _
Apples, Southern.
Peaches, unpred, halves.
Raisperses. 200 20 23,006 3.50 4.506 5.50 4.606 5.50 4.606 4.50 1.006 11.006 11.50 2.006 4.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4.00 2.006 4 BUGARS. Patent cut-logfor.
Crushed
Granulated
Powdered
A standard
Extra C
C No. 1.
Yellow
Choice corn or sugar No. 1 prairie

Slough.

HIDES - Were in request sind steady.

were fair:
Green-cured hides, light. V D
Green-cured hides, heavy
Dannaged hides.

Calf. 9 B.

Dry - H. C. V B.

Shieep pelts. wool estimated.

LUMBER - At the yards trade was fai tregular. Dealers are preparing to mov will probably be more or less shading Carpoes were quiet. Quotations:
First and second clear, 19 and 3 inch.

First and second clear, 19 and 3 inch.

First and second clear, 19 inch.

Third clear do

Third clear do

Third clear do

Third sa decond clear rough. I inch.

Third clear do

Third sa decond clear rough. I inch.

Third sa decond clear drossed siding.

Common dressed siding.

B stock boards, 19 inch.

Fencing, Recond common dressed.

B stock boards, 19 inch.

Fencing, Rist quality.

Fencing, No. 2.

Common boards.

Co

asually realized:
Lackawanna, range and egg.....
Erie and Brier Hill.....

It is une

lots: No. 3 gitt hardly mentioned to extra 3 at 54 POULTRY - Was lower under liberal of BROOM-CORN-Another advance in prices is announced, to take effect at once. The receipts continue light, and the quantity of corn back in the country is much smaller than at this time in former seasons. Following are the revised quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet.

Fine green, soit-working 14-68

Bed-tipped do 54-67

Inferior and common 46-664 Crooked 6 e84

BUTTER—There was a further weakening of prices yesterday, the market being a plump cent per pound lower. Consumers were taking only such quantities as are needed for immediate use, and to provent accumulation receivers are obliged to meet the views of buyers. There was a light volume of sales at the following revised quotations:

Creamery. 36629

Was dedium. LIVE STOCK.

ative come states of color and exas. \$2.00 a.m. Hogs—Receipts 1.30 head; shi hoice heavy, \$3.50 a.m.; light a INDIANAPOLIS, April 11-Hode BY TELEGRAPH. Of HOLPOREIGN Special Dispatch to The Chicago ERPOOL, April 14-11:30 a. m. No. 2, 11s 8d. PROVISIONS-POTE, Co. Ed. LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cor

BUTTER-Demand fair and market 14625c.
Lifets-Firmer; Western, 18416.
WHISKY-Nominal as \$1.15
MUTALS-Manufactured copper, new sighth fact fake, filse; pix-fron dull and wear; \$7.0022.00; American, \$2000.310; Russia W. 1835.
NAILS-Cut. \$3.003.00; clinch, \$5.003.50. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA. April 14.—PLOUR-A total of any domant a roops for small lots to wants of local consumers; Western extra Minnesoto extras, medium, 18.374; good, 18. (choice, 19. Rye quiet at 41.504.73.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower, Western extra Minnesoto extras and second discount of the second discount NEW ORLEANS.

saperfine, \$137k@150; XX, \$1706AB; AIX, \$20, AB, \$180, \$2006. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$180, \$200. \$200

ST. LOUIS

18. 18.10%; June, \$1.10%, \$1.00%; pure reducted. Sie. Control of the control of t TOLE CINCINN

EANNAS CITY, Mo., April Is wreat reports: Wheat - Receip to but Iswart No. 2 cash, fi. 1350; April 1550. BUFFA PEONIA, III., April 14—6 eady: high-snixed, 38466 is dray, No. 2 white, 38466.

TURP WILMINGTON, N. C., April CO-OPERATION I

Miss Kate Pield's Pro

Foundation—Frespect
ciasion.

Those who believe the sil
Ladies' Cooperative Dress
died a natural death may
know that it is not only a
firmly set upon its feet
rooms of the Association
avenue were informatily o
and a committee of indies a
resentatives of the press
information. Hereafter th
opened for business from 10
Tueschy, Thursday, and Sa
will personally receive such
tween 12 and 2 o'clock. As
stated, the empital stock is 820
10.000 shares of \$25 each
10.000 shares of share
10.000 shares of share
10.000 shares of share
10.000 shares of share
10.000 shares of which was in
10.000 shares of the sales
10.000 shares of which was in
10.000 shares of this Associat
10.000 shares of this of this of

mission.

As soon as \$100,000 have
the Association will go hits
Should this amount not be
scriptions will be returned

June, \$1.1014; No. 3 Milwaukee, Mc; No. 8.86; June, S.1.05(1 No. 3 Milwaukee, No. 2 No. Oats of rejected, Sec. Corn attornor; No. 2 Spr. Oats of No. 2 No rs-Flour. S. 20 bris; wheat 1,500 ba; oats. GRAPH.

TOLEDO.

1.200. O. April 14.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 3

Wahash, S. 18; Ko. 1 white Michigan, S. 18;

Wahash, S. 18; Ko. 1 white Michigan, S. 18;

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 red winter, spot. Si. 21k;

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash, S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

Wahash S. 18; No. 2 D. & M. red. Si. 21; Western

10. 18; O. 18; O. 20; O. Wheat, 175,000 bu; corn, 55,000 bu; bar-

BOSTON, April 14.—PLOUH.—Dull and unchanged. Corn steady: mixed and vellow, Stocke; also grade, 56550c.ats Units steady and un-type, 16550c. fresh, 13%c. gr. 1000 bris, 2,300 sneks; corn, 108,000

Four. Add bris.

- Four. 3.20 bris.
- Four. 3.20 bris.
- Street of the street of the street of all kinds of domestic fleeces mostly balo and Pennsylvania extras. 55555c; at Wisconsip extras. 55555c; at Wisconsip extras. 55555c; No. 1 and med. 30555c; pulled, 55570c. CINCINNATI.

nehanged. heat weak; No. 2 red winter, \$1.18. Corn

KANSAS CITY. EANAS CITY. Mo., April 14—GRAIN—The Price Annai Proprie Wheat-Receipts 5.124 bu; shipments, as bu; lower: No. 2 cash, 61.09; April, 81.07; No. 3; ash, 151.01; April, 85.60; Corn—Receipts, 3.285 bu; shipments, hour bu; stendy; No. 2, cash, 28560; April, spacets, hour bu; stendy; No. 2, cash, 28560; April,

pril 14.—GRAIN—Corn—Fair demand 100 bu high-mixed Toledo, 41c; 12,000 bu and Toledo, 65,4435c. Other grain enneglected. Date of the char-

PECHTA.

JOHIA, III., April 14.—GRAIN—Corp active and sty; high-mixed, 38463846; mixed, 38463846. a free; h. Iwite, 8846. Ryo dull and nominal; 1,7566386. http://doi.org/10.1006/j. DETROIT. Prior. April M.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
RAIN—Whest west; extra, nominal; No. 1 white,
64: April, Elife; May, \$1.17%; June, \$1.16%; mill-

1975-Wheat, 25,000 bu. OSWEGO. R-GRAIN-Wheat lower; hard sring, 5.35 Corn dull; Western

INDIANAPOLIS. s, April 14.—GRAIN—Wheat ste 1,304. Corn steady at 3514-2000.

COTTON.

St. Louis. No. April 14.—COTTON—Dull and lower; addings. Biget low middlings. Bige; sales, 1,000 also; receips. 25; shipments. 505; stock. 65,000. New CHEARS, April 14.—COTTON—Weak; middling, is low middling. Bige; good ordinas, 110; net results. 303 halos; gross, 3,259; exports to France, 4,784; constwise, 5,007; sales, 5,009; stock.

PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., April 14.—SPIRITS TURPEN-

CO-OPERATION IN DRESS.

linch. \$0.90@7.50.

DELPHIA.

14.—FLOUR—A total size for small lots to most in a constant of the c

14 e41c.
4 unchanged.
dy: creamery extra.
Gord County, Pennsylva.
Reserve, 24c 24c; de good
Western, 15,42 12c.
m; creamery, 14c; do see

rye. 1,500 bu.

K.-FLOUR-Quiet and week X, \$1.7566.0; XXX, 8.56

could be supposed to the suppo

tern rectified. H.O. Alia it: Rio carroes, ordinary to tendy, with a car dutient 64,0046; fair to fully size 1,74,0046; reflew on the and firm; common, aliabatic; prime to com-tain at full prices, at each and at full prices, at each

MORE.

14.-FLOTR-Dull, and in aperines, 83.5004.09; do as 6.254.09.

n Jower, No. 2 Woods, 81.315/4 May, 81.3564.86; do mixed, spot and April, inc. 67.564.75/c; steamer, 60.426.75/c; do mixed do 6.66. For dull at 80.000 Pennsylvania.

o choice Western, par

10 bu; corn, 91,641 bu

OUIS.

No. 2 red, ELIB(GLIZ on the party of the par

and at \$1.00,001.10 per steamer stead; n. id. is: wheat, ms,000 but o

offned, 7)4c.

DELPHIA.

Hiss Kate Field's Project on a Firm Foundation—Prespectus of the Association.

Those who believe the silly rumor that the Ladier Cooperative Dréss Association had ded a natural death may be surprised to know that it is not only alive but is more finity set upon its feet than ever. The mose of the Association at No. 112 Fifth arease were informally opened yesterday, and a committee of Indies received such representatives of the press as dropped in for information. Hereafter the rooms will be opened for business from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and open for ladies from 10 to 4. On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Miss Field will personally receive such ladies as eall between 12 and 2 o'clock. As has aiready been stated, the capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each. Of the capital, \$20,000 has aiready been subscribed. The frustees are George E. Blanchard, L. M. Bates, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss Kate Field, Egbert Gurnsey, M. D., Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, R. C. McCormick, Richard Ward Howe, R. C. McCormick,

MARINE NEWS.

Heavy Southwest Gale on Lake Mich igan Yesterday.

Probability that It Has Made Total Wrecks of Several Craft. Fleet of Steam and Sail Vessels Barred In

at White Lake. The Depth of Water at South Chicago Harbor Disputed.

Scow Mocking Bird Ashore and Off-The Gale at Milwaukee.

A SOUTHWEST GALE.

A SOUTHWEST GALE.

The brisk southwest wind which sprung up Monday atternoon culminated in a violent gale from that direction, which kept the air on land filled with dust, and lifted spray from the lake in blinding quantities. The record of wind velocity, as reported from the Major Block Signal Station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was twenty-four miles per hour. This might have been the average velocity in the heart of the city, but on the lake, where the zephyrs had an unbroken sweep, they must have attained a city, but on the lake, where the zephyrs had an unbroken sweep, they must have attained a speed of forty miles per hour. Tog Captains represent that it has not blown so hard from the southwest, outside, in years. The atmosphere, which had been uncomfortably warm from an early hour of the day, became murky toward nightfall, while lowering clouds threatened a thunder-storm, which followed between 7 and 8 o'clock. The adverse wind has served to detain a large floet along

THE WEST SHORE WRECKS.

The Thibuns of yesterday announced that the tig Flossie Thielcke had been chartered to take a steam-pump to the assistance of the scow-brig I. M. Hill, sunk upon the rocks at the Claybanks Pier, on the west shore of Lake Michigan. The tig did not go, however, for the reason that Capt. Beckwith objected to and, it is said, expressed a desire that the Hackley should be sent in her stead. Therefore the engagement was declared off. Yesterday one of the Measrs. Burnham entered into negotiations for the Hackley, secured her at a reasonable figure, and made arrangements to have the fourteen-inch steam-pump controlled by Messrs. Atkins & Beckwish placed on board. But before this could be accomplished a telegram warmed the parties to desist and walt for further instructions. The explanation of this telegram is left to inference, and the inference is that yesterday's southwest gale, has used the Hill up so badly that an attempt at rescue would involve a uscless waste of time and money. Had the Thielcke not been barred out, the probability is that she would now be well on her way down the west shore with the steam-pump on board.

The presumption about the causes that led to the order not to send a steam-pump to be Hill may also apply to the schooner Anna Thorine, which sunk on the rocks at Alaska tarly Monday morning. The tug S. Coe left this port early yesterday morning, with the twelve-inch pump controlled by Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith, to render assistance. It is not at all probable, however, that the Coe proceeded any further than Milwaukee, on account of the gale. THE WEST SHORE WRECKS.

BARRED IN. Advices from White Lake represent that the water between the harbor piers has shoaled to less than seven feet, and that quite a fleet of loaded steam and sail craft find themselves barred in so that it is impossible for them to reach Lake Michigan. Among the vessels that impressioned are the steam-barrier Tomto reach Lake Michigan. Among the vessels thus imprisoned are the steam-barges Tempest, Swallow, and T. W. Snook, and the schooners Maggie Thompson, Cuyaboga, J. P. De Couders, and Currier. It is within the power of the
steam-barges to drodge a channel with their
wheels as soon as the wind comes from a favorable direction and the sea runs down. But the demand for immediate dredging under Government auspices is imperative, and the matter
should receive attention at the hands of the
Government engineers at once.

THE COLORADO'S CARGO. Special telegrams in yesterday's Tribune announced the sinking of the propeller Colorado in the Straits, and her subsequent rescue. The Colorado had a full cargo of corn and provisions from this port for Buffalo. The corn, amounting to 45,000 bushels, filled her hold, and the provisions, principally lard, were stored on deck. The corn will prove a total loss, to the underwriters at least. It was insured for \$30,500, as follows: underwriters at least. It was insured for \$30,500, as follows:

Ætns \$5,500 Inland \$6,000 Orient 5,000 Royal Canadian \$6,000 The damage sustained by the propeller is trifling.

SOUTH CHICAGO HARBOR. A conflict of opinion seems to prevail as to the actual depth of water over the bar at the entrance of South Chicago Harbor. The Captain of the tag Two Brothers, which tows at that point, says that the channel has shoaled to nine feet, and claims that his tag touches in a seaway. Per contra, Capt. McDole, the South Chicago Harbor-Master, represents, as the result of recent soundings that was also drawing eleven cago Hartor-Master, represents, as the result of recent soundings, that vessels drawing eleven feet can sail straight in, while others drawing thirteen feet can enter from about southeast with perfect safety,—in smooth water, of course. It would be dangerous for a vessel drawing eleven feet to attempt to enter from any direc-tion with a sea running.

THE FLORA CHARTERED. THE FLORA CHARTERED.
Capt. Jesse Cox has at last succeeded in chartering the sidewheel steamer Flora, and will run her out of this port in the excursion business during the season. Mr. Peck is to deliver the steamer to Capt. Cox at Milwaukee on the list of May. The terms of the charter are \$6,500 pet for the season. The Flora has excellent passenger accominodations, and is a thoroughly safe and reliable steamer. She will undoubtedly be well patronized.

well patronized.

A TUG'S VACATION.

The tug D. L. Baboock. Capt. Charles McCarle, tock a vacation yesterday. On Tuckday evening she left the harbor and steamed down the lake toward Grosse Point in quest of a tow. She was last seen in that direction at an early hour yesterday morning, but up to dark last evening had not returned. Capt. Dunham, the owner of the Baboock, began to feel uneasy concerning her as twilight approached, principally on account of the heavy gale to which the little craft had been exposed. But the belief among tug Captains appeared to be that she had found a lee below Grosse Point and remained there, her Captain not daring to plunge her into the heavy head sea which was running between the point and the harbor.

LATER—The Babcock returned to her dock at 9 o'clock last night, all right.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

The tone of the market for grain freights is improving under the influence of an increased demand for tonnage. The more hopeful of vessel-owners and agents predict an advance soon after the movement of iron-ore from Escanaba and Marquette has been fully inaugurated, which will require about two weeks more of time. The first shipments have already been made from Escanaba, although the ice is not fully out of Little Bay de Noquet, and another week will witness a constant movement of steam and sail craft to and from that port. The prospect for an opening through to Marquette is as yet indefinit, but navigation in that direction cannot be deferred much after the list of May. The charters yesterday were: To Buffalo—Steam-barge Inter-Ocean and schooners Charles Wall and Mary Copely, corn at five cents; schooner Skylark, wheat at five and a half cents. To Collingwood—Schooner Barbarian, corn at three and one-fourths cents; capacity, 144,000 jushels corn and 21,000 bushels wheat. The schooner Charles Foster, and not the Charles Wall, was chartered on Tuesday.

In coarse freights little was done? Engagements; Schooner C. Michelson, cedar posts from Grand Traverse Bay to Chicago at six cents GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

DISASTERS.

During the gale on Lake Ontario last Sunday the schooner David Andrew. Capt. McCrimmon, bound from Napanee to Toronto with 12,000 bushels rye, was struck by the gale, driven out of her course, and, in the midst of the blinding snow, went ashore near Four Mile Foint, below Oswego. The crew were rescued by the surf-boat from the life-saving station at Oswego. The Andrew was built at South Bay, Canada, by John Lait, in 1872, measured about 200 tons burden, rated Bl, and had a valuation of \$8,000. Her owner, or owners, reside in Napanee. The vessel's is fotal wreck. None of her cargo will be saved. She is insured in the Pheenix and Western.

The schooner J. J. Hill ran into a bridge at Oswego, losing her jibboom.

In the gale on Lake Erie last Saturday the schooner Jura lost a galitopsall.

The steamer Frince Africa broke her radder in the ice off Cabot's Head, Georgian Bay, Otherwise no damage was suffered.

The schooner Fannie, light, sprung a leak while en route from Mill Point to Belleville, Canada, and sunk on reaching the latter port.

The schooner Belle, lumber-laden, water-logged and capsized on Sunday while en route from Mill Poilt to Belleville, Canada. She has since been rescued, with the loss of her deckload.

On Saturday night during a snow-storm, the steamer Pierrepont, while en route from Gananoque to Kingston, ran on one of the small islands in the St. Lawrence River, dashing against the rocks with such force as to cause the flange of the steam-pipe to burst, and the escaping steam severely scalded Mr. George McKensie, the Purser, and D. Campbell, a deckhand.

hand.

The schooner Mary Merritt, laden with grain, from Port Dalhouse to Ogdensburg, reached Kingston Monday minus her mizzen topmast and topgallantyard.

The fishing tug Mina, supposed to have been lost on Lake Huron in Saturday night's gale, has arrived safely at Port Huron.

Two steam-pumps failing to free the barge Meroury, on the beach near Ludington, the wrocking-tug Leviathan has abandoned the craft and taken her departure for the Straits.

TUG OPPOSITION AT MANISTEE. TUG OPPOSITION AT MANISTEE.

Messrs Dempsey & Carter, of Manistee, are determined to establish an opposition to the Canfield tug monopoly at Manistee that will last. For this purpose they have Just purchased the tug A. P. Wright of L. B. Fortier, at Buffalo, the price paid being \$10,000. The Wright is a large and powerful craft, built by G. H. Notter in 1877, and Al in every respect. Her measurement is fifty-six tons, while that of the Caroline Williams, the largest boat owned by Canfield & Co., is thirty-nine tons. Messrs. Dempsey & Carter will probably withdraw their tug Sport from service at Ludington, and have her enter the opposition service at Manistee. The Wright is now en route to Lake Michigan from Buffalo.

NOVEL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

The Buffalo Express of Tuesday says that on Saturday evening during the hight of the gale the schooner-barge Favorite, iving at the lighthouse pier, parted her sterm moorings and swung right off into the centre of the river. She would soon have been adrift and down on to the north pier, as her mooring lines forward could not bear the unusual strain, but for the crew of the life-boat station under Capt. Williams, who went to her assistance, and with heaving lines got hawsers ashore from the barge, and by, the aid of a tug rot the vessel back to her berth, and well secured with hawsers passed round the lighthouse, as the mooring posts were entirely sulmerged. The life-boat crew worked up to their waists in water for over two hours getting the vessel secured, and it is not improbable that but for their timely assistance the Favorite would have been cast on the north pier and stove in or carried out into the lake. NOVEL LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

THE ERIE CANAL. Assistant-Superintendent Fish, in an interview with a Rochester Democrat reporter Saturday, said that water would be let in the canal Wednesday morning. He reports about 200 new boats on the Western Division. As soon as the light boats all along the line of this division can be floated west—say in four or five feet of water—they will be sent right through to Buffalo. But no leaded floats will be sent east from Buffalo till there is a depth of plump seven feet of water in the canal.

THE GALE AT MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 14.—It has been blowing at the rate of forty miles per hour from the

MILWAUREE, Wis., April 14.—It has been blowing at the rate of forty miles per hour from the southwest all day, accompanied this evening by a heavy rain squall, when a velocity of fifty miles was recorded.

This afternoon while Broadway bridge was being swung for the passage of the tug Starke Brothers with the schooner Lizzle Doak in tow, the wind got control of the structure and kept it spinning around for forty minutes at break-neck speed before it could be secured. In stopping the schooner, the tug ran her against a dock and broke her jibboom.

The propeller Russia and bark Constitution arrived this morning—the latter the first sail arrival from below this season. News from the Straits anticipated.

The schooner C. A. King arrived from Racine under canvas, and the schooner Annie O. Hansen in tow of the steam-barge Norman. Both craft have been ashore, and will be repaired here.

The propeller Commodore was placed in drydock to-day with 25,000 bushels of her cargo on board, and her hull found to have sustained no damage.

The schooner Frank Crawford received a new jibboom and sailed for Collingwood to-day.

OSWEGO, N. Y.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
OSWEGO, N. Y., April 14.—The following ves-Oswedo, N. Y., April 14.—The following vessels have been chartered to carry coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 60 cents: Bolivia, George B. Sloan, Hoboken, George M. Case, Guiding Star, and Leadville. The Falmouth takes coal from Ashtabula to Milwaukee, and the Comanche coal from Cleveland to Milwaukee at the same rate. The D. G. Fort left, wild.

Cleard for Chicago—The Hassan left Charlotte; and the John T. Mott and Pulaski left here today for Escanaba to take iron ore to Chicago at 12.5, free, during the season. The M. J. Cummings takes iron ore from Ogdensburg to Cleveland at 31; coal thence to Chicago at 90 cents. Nearly all these, with others from Lake Ontario ports, are on their way to the canal, through which they expect to pass Friday.

The Canadian schooner David Andrews, ryeladen, from Napanee to Toronto, which ran ashere five miles below here Sunday, in the storm, will doubtless prove a total loss. Insured.

Saliors are getting Union wages, \$1.75.

ors are getting Union wages, \$1.75.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14.—Arrivals—Propeller Jarvis Lord, grain; schooners E. J. MoVey, Nevada, F. M. Knapp, Niagara, C. C. Barnes, W. J. Preston, Ishpeming, S. B. Pomeroy, S. J. Tilden, Kingfisher, Higgie & Jones, Scotia, Halsted, Hartford, Jamaica, Exile, Ellen Sprey, Fleetwing, grain, Chicago; Emeu, Toledo, grain, Clearances Schooners Helvetia, S. J. Tilden, Escanaba; schooners Lizzie A. Law, C. C. Brines, coal, La Frier, Halsted, Hartford, Ishpeming, barge Fannie Neil, Chicago; schooner F. M. Knapp, Milwhukee, coal; schooner Belie Hanscombe, Detroit, coal.

Charters—Schooners James Couch, C. C. Barnes, and L. A. Law, coal to Chicago at 50 cents; F. M. Knapp, coal to Milwaukee at 50 cents.

DOWN GOES COAL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—Entered—Propeller
City of Concord, Chicago.
Wind bound—Propeller Havana; schooners
Helena, Wabash, coal; Magill, coal; C. J. Johnson, coal—all for Escanaba; schooner Granger,

son, coal—all for Escanaba; scheoner Granger, Chicago, coal.

The following coal charters are all p. t.; Schooners Hoboken and Ashtabula to Chicago; Falmouth and Angus Smith, Ashtabula to Milwaukee; George B. Sloan, M. J. Cummings, Bolivia; George M. Case, Champlain, Cleveland to Milwaukee; Comanche, Eliza Geriach, Cleveland to Milwaukee. The rate for the Angus Smith and Eliza Geriach is understood to be 60 cents; the others less.

TOLEDO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
TOLEDO, O., April 13.—The steamer Granite
State, the first of the Northern Transit Line to
pass through the Straits, has loaded and left for
sarina, to which point she will hereafter run.
Freights have reached the lowest point of the
season, wheat being taken at 2% cents, and
corn at 2 cents, for Buffalo. MANITOWOC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Manirowoc, Wis., April 14.—The steam-barge Lincoln, of St. Catharines, with barge Gibraltar in tow, bound from Chicago to Port Colborne with grain; the schooner Venture, loaded with

shingles for Milwaukee; and the Island City, loaded with ties and posts, sought this port for shelter during the gale this afternoon. The schooners Glen Cuyler, Hannah, Etta, and Ellen Stevenson are still wind-bound here.

The scow Mocking Bird, loading at Foscors, went on the beach last night, but by throwing off the deck load she got off again without serious damage.

serious damage.

The wind is blowing a flerce gale from the wost-southwest, and a very heavy sea outside. STURGEON BAY.

senson. The schooner White Cloud, leaded with lumber, left for Chicago this morning by way of the Door. She was towed out of this bay by the tug Tillson. The schooner S. J. Luff, light, arrived at the canal last night, and was towed through the canal and this bay by the tug Tillson this morning, bound for some Green Bay port. The ice is nearly all out of this bay.

FROM THE STRAITS.

Special Digratch to The Chicago Telegraph

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

MACKINAW, Mich., April 12.—The tugs Winslow and Oswego succeeded in releasing the D. E. Bailey this evening, after throwing over about 5,000 bushels of corn. She is not much injured. They have got two pumps on the Swallow, and will probably have her off soon.

The schooners Unadilla and Anna Maria are lying here with their steering goar broken.

There is a large fleet here in the Straits tonight bound down. The south channel is all open.

en. Weather warm and pleasant. PASSED DETROIT. PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribusa.

DETROIT, Mich., April 14.—Passed down—Propellers Conestoga. Judiata. Starucea: steambarges Jenness and consort.

Salina and barges.

Helena: schooners Pensaukee. John Burt, John Morritt, John Kilderhouse. J. W. Rathbun. Arrived down—Steam-barge Alcona.

Passed up—Steam-barge H. Howard and barges, May Flower and barges, Huron City and barges, Missouri and barges, S. D. Caldwell and barges; schooners Thomas P. Sheldon, Columbian.

ASHORE AND AFLOAT. ASHORE AND AFLOAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUNAPEE, Wis., April 14.—The scow Mocking Bird was driven on the beach at Fascera, six miles north of here, this morning, while attempting to leave the pier with a cargo of ties for F. Swaty & Son, of this place. Most of her deck load was thrown overboard, and the vessel released. She has since filled out her load and cleared for Chicago, in apparent good condition. The ties will be saved.

MACKINAW. MACKINAW.

Becial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 14.—The tug
Winslow released the Swallow this afternoon,
and will top, her below as soon as the weather
permits. They have stopped the leak, so she is
making very little water. Her decks are raised
some. Some.

There is a large fleet here in the Straits, bound down. The wind has blown heavy from the east all day, and there is not much ice in the Straits now to obstruct navigation.

Weather cloudy.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,
PORT COLBORNE, Ont., April M.—Arrived—
Schooners Maggie McRae, from Toledo, with
23,438 bushels of wheat for Montreal; Maize,
from Toledo, with 18,060 bushels of corn for
Ogdensburg; both carpoes to be transhipped
over the Welland Railway.

PROPELLER CHICAGO AGROUND. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, TOLEDO, O., April 13.—The propeller Chicago No. 2, which got aground at the Elbow on Sun-day while on her way out to Buffalo, is still stuck, and is lightering off. DISABLED VESSELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 14.—The schooner J.

Kelderhouse passed down this forenoon with
steering-gear disabled. The schooner Saveland,
coming, will stop here for steering-gear. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., April 14.—Arrived—Schooner Morning Light, Toledo, wheat.

Cleared—Propeller Delaware, Chicago, merhandisc.

PORT JOTTINGS. At the Custom-House resterday record was made of the transfer of the propeller St. Joseph by C. S. Fisher and C. B. Greeley to D. T. Har-

vey. Consideration, \$15,000.

When the old man fell into the river from Wells street bridge Tuesday evening, the first persons to reach him were two Milwaukee lade named John and Hermann Oerting with the yawl of the schooner M. L. Collins, upon which they were employed. They lifted the old gen-tleman out of the water into their boat, and afterward transferred him to the tug Prindi-

tleman out of the water into their boat, and afterward transferred him to the tug Prindiville.

William Dean has accepted the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Vessel-Owners'. Towing Association fleet of tugs.

Changes of Captains were noted at the Custom-House yesterday, as follows: C. K. Moore, Captain of the soow Four Brothers, vice D. Curran; M. Stalker, Captain of the Charles Foster, vice Charles Hubbard.

Three tugs towed the large grain-inden schooner Charles Foster out into the lake last evening, and had all they could do to handle her in the high wind.

The stoam-barge John N. Glidden is the latest arrival from below. She came up from Cleveland light.

Yesterday morning the water in the river raised sufficiently to enable the tugs to tow the schooner S. H. Foster to the Gas Company's dock in Ogden's Canal. An effort was made to tow the Nellie Redinaton to the same dock, but she grounded at the canal entrance. The Redington drew more water than the Foster.

Capt. Andrew Wilson has taken charge of the tag L. B. Johnson, vice her owner, Levi Byron. Yesterday the schooner Bertie Calkins went into dry-dock at Miller Bros. yard for calking. The schooner America goes into the Chicago Company's West Side dock to have a leak stopped, and the schooner Tempest into the South Side dock of the same Company for calking.

Late Thesday evening the small tug Diamond, while moving up the South Branch, got a log in her wheel in the vicinity of Thirtieth street, and was compelled to remain there all night, some distance from a dock, stuck in the mud. Yesterday morning the tug Prindiville went to her assistance, and towed her to Burns' floating drydock, near Erie street, in the North Branch, where the snag was removed.

AROUND THE LAKES. The water in Owen Sound Bay has never been The water in Owen Sound Bay has never been so low as it is at present.

The schooner Transit is in dry-dock at Milwaukee having her frames fastened.

The propeller Nahant and schooners North Cape, J. W. Sawyer, and P. B. Locke, with railroad-ties and posts, cleared from Alpena for Chicago on Tuesday.

The tug Dick Davis struck a submerged pile at Menominee bridge this evening and sunk.

PORT OF CHICAGO. PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stimr Chicago, Manitowee, sundries.

Stimr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Stimr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Tug S. S. Coe, Milwäukee, light.

Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.

Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.

Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.

Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.

Prop John N. Glidden, Cieveland, light.

Prop J. Phillips, Manistee, lumber.

Prop E. Day, White Lake, railroad ties.

Prop G. R. Johnson, Pentwater, wood.

Prop Four Brothers, Holland, railroad ties.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Four Brothers, Holland, railroad ties.

CLEARANCES.

Prop E. E. Thompson, Bluffton.
Schr Dawn, Pentwater.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington.
Schr J. Phillips, Ludington.
Schr America, Oconto.
Schr Amieroa, Oconto.
Schr Amieroa, Oconto.
Schr Fuur Brothers, Manistee.
Schr M. L. Collins, Escanaba.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpana, Muskegon, 57 bris pork, and sundries.
Prop Champiain, Cieveland, 11,000 bu corn for Port Huron.
Prop N. K. Fairbank, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn for Port Huron.

Schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Buffalo, 21,171 bu corn for Port Huron. Schr Lucy J. Clark, Buffnio, 20,993 bu wheat. Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sudries.

Our Coming Boyal Visitor.

New York Heraid.

His Majesty the first King of Siam (for there are two Kings) is named Chutahlongkorn. This at least is the name which he attaches to the Royal signet. His name, as written in the books of his palace, is Phrabat Soundetch Phru Paramendo Mahah Chutah-long-korn Klow. He is a spare young man, active and nervous in his movements, with a full, clear, almost coal-black eye. Everything about him betokens a high and quick intelligence, and gives a foreigner the idea of a resolute and able man, full of resources, and quite equal to the cares of his station. From him comes all power in the State. He commands the army, the navy, the treasury, and can dispose he pleases of the lives and

A Homanic of Two Continents—A Poor French Wife Deserted for a Wealthy American Helross—Sad Denouement of Family History.

New York Herald.

A very sad domestic drama has recently been revealed in the course of a somewhat peculiar judicial investigation before the Court of Paris. The Magistrates of the Court were called upon to give a judicial decision as to the nullity of an adulterons second marriage of Eugene Picault, who died at Sienna, Italy, on the 22d of December, 1871. The deceased then bore the name of William Guthry d'Arusmont, and had been attended by a young and beautiful lady, who represented herself as his wife, and who had been traveling with him around Europe for the benefit of his health for several years. Picault was not a Swiss, as he represented himself, around Europe for the benefit of his health for several years. Pleault was not a Swiss, as he represented himself, but a native of France, and began life as a commercial traveler for a Parisian firm. In May, 1848, he married Mile. Françoise-Clotilde Glandoz, the only daughter of a respectable merchant in moderate circumstances. The young girl was of a sweet and submissive disposition, while the husband was by nature proud and ambitious, possessing little scruples as to the methods he employed to advance himself in life, and without a very ardent love for his wife. The yoke of matrimony pressed but lightly on his shoulders, and when not engaged in amorous conquests he spent his time and talents in various schemes of speculation, by which he hoped suddenly to enrich himself. At the end of six years he had spent what little money he had gained by his marriage, and was on the verge of ruin. It was then in 1854, during the period of wild speculation in buildings consequent upon the extension of the City of Paris after the establishment of the Second Empire. Picault saw his chance to profit by the prevailing excitement and opened a real estate office in Paris for the sale and exchange of property, management of estates, and prosecution of attendant litigations. One fatal day Mile. Frances d'Arusmont, an American lady, daughter of a Spanish planter, met with the handsome speculator and was favorably impressed with his manners and conversation. She was young and handsome, spending her enormous wealth lavishly in European tours. Her father and mother had died, leaving her the sole heir to large estates at Germantown, near Philadelphia, and to some property in the vicinity of Cincinnati. She desired to find some man capable of superintending her estates and collecting their large revenues. Picault saw a way to realize his dreams of wealth and offered to accept the place. A few weeks later he embarked for America with the young heiress, icaving behind him his wife and three daughters, the eldest about 6 years of age. Regu

again, and with horror she beheld the diabolical plot of which she had been at once the victim and the instrument. With quick intuitive perception she saw that the relations of her husband and Mile. d'Arusmont were not merely those of heress and agent, and that this situation had been brought about by the jealousy excited in the iniperious brenst of the young American by her arrival. Picault had played his game well. Mile. d'Arusmont would bot yield to his designs until the stimulus of jealousy had been added to the coquettish love excited by flattery. From the moment of his success Picault threw aside the mask. The poor wife was discarded and treated as a servant, bearing the indignity of hearing the guilty partners converse in a tongue unknown to her, and undergoing numerous other petty slights. Her mother's letters, which had heretofore been frequent, ceased entirely. This, added to the chagrin and humiliation she already felt, made her pine for home. Thither she returned in 1800, leaving her two little girls behind her. On her arrival in France she found that her third child was well, and that her mother had been unfailing in her correspondence. Others had lutercepted the letters, and the full extent of her husband's villainy was revealed. Her only desire then was to recover the children she had left in America. Her letters to her husband remained unanswered, and she learned that he and Mile. d'Arusmont had changed their place of residence, abandoning one of the girls, the eldest, in a convent. After two years' hard labor she saved enough from her scanty earnings to pay the passage of this child to France, and once more had the pleasure of folding it to her bosom. Picault four years later, in 1808, had the audacity to visit Paris and denand an interview with his wife. She haughtlly refused to see him—a decree of divorce had already annuiled all his claims upon her. The next few years of the poor woman's life were passed in unremitting, patient labor for her two children; but her cup of grief was not yet ful

PICAULT'S TWO WIVES.

young heiress, leaving benind him his wife and three daughters, the eldest about 6 years of age. Regular remittances of money and frequent letters consoled the disconsolate wife during her husband's absence, which he had solemnly promised would be only temporary. After many months of anxious waiting she was grieved to see that Pleault was gradually becoming alienated, and frequently evinced a desire to remain in America. Then came requests for her to join him, which finally became so pressing that she consented. Leaving her youngest child in the care of its grandmother, she took with her the two eldest girls to the New World.

She found her husband living in luxury at the home of Mile. d'Arusmont, near Germantown. Her reception was most cortial, and whatever doubts she had had of her husband's love were for the time dissipated. Soon after her arrival, however, they arose again, and with horror she beheld the diaboileal plot of which she had been at once the victim and the instrument. With quick intuitive perception she saw that the relations of her husband and Mile. d'Arusmont were not merely those of helress and agent.

"Success With Small Fruits."

"Success With Small Pruits."

Burdette.

Formerly the blackberry was regarded as merely a bramble in this country. It is still quite generally so regarded. When a man gets to thinking it is not a bramble, all he has to do is to go waitzing around in a healthy patch, with nothing on him but a cotton shirt and a pair of tow trousers, and he will come out restored to the faith of his fathers. The greatest enemy the blackberry has is boys. Five boys, from town, can eat more green blackberries in a day than would ripen in a week. For many years the great desiratum has been a hardy berry that could resist the premature onalaught of boys from town. It is a great desideratum still. The Schneider, a variety that was invented by an lows horticulturist, is the nearest approach to it. It is bred from a perfectly green persimmon, crossed with a dogwood-tree, and still further propagated with a hybrid of wormwood-bush and crub-upple. It is not a perfect defense, but there are very few boys who care to cat more than a quart of them. Nobody cise, however, can go past the field where the Schmeider is growing without being attacked by Asiatic cholera, and this tends to weaken the partial success this hardy berry has achieved. Then there is a bug—I do nos know the mame of it—that crawls over the berries now and then. When you cat a berry that has been giorified by a visit from this bug, you lie down in the briers and pray Heaven to take you home in just about tree seconds. Indiff you live, you can wake up in the night, dong in the middle of the next winter, and shuder as you taste of that berry.

When you eat a berry that has been giorified by a visit from this bug, you lie down in the briers and pray Heaven to take you home in just about three seconds. Indiff you live, you can wake up in the night, dong in the middle of the next winter, and shuder as you taste of that berry.

When you beat seem out. To this end you must kill some of t.em. This can be done by digging a veil where the plant stands; then

SULPHIDE OF ARSENICUM. SEEKERS OF HAPPINESS

Who Desire Fair Skin, Pure Blood, and All the Joys of Life.

Will Find the Impurities of the Life Wholly Removed by the Celebrated Sulphide of Arsenioum: An Internal Remedy.

Sufferers from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Bijiousness, Fever and Ague, or Maiaria, will find it infallible in its power. Persons troubled with Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Blood Impurities, &c., will find it just what they require.

It besutifies the complexions of ladies, while it adds to their health and joyousness.

For sale only by Bell Mann & Co., S. W. corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-sts., or sent by majl to any address. \$1.00 per package, or six packages for \$5.00.

TAKE NOTICE! WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1880.

LOTTERIES.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER HAS BEEN ISSUED THIS DAY BY POSTMASTER-CENERAL KEY TO THE POSTMASTERS:

REGISTERED LETTERS AND MONEY ORDERS

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. WHICH HAS REGULARLY DRAWN IN PURSU-ANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEM-BLY. OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY ON WELNESDAY,

Prize of \$50.00 is.
Prize of 4.00 is.
Prize of 4.00 is.
Prize of 4.00 is.
Prize of 4.00 is.
Prize of 5.00 are.
Prizes of 5.00 are.

Tickets, \$1. 23 Out-of-town orders of \$5.00 and upwards always nade by certified check, draft, or sent by express.

For full particulars and orders address

N. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ry, or
C. UPING ON, ASS Scondway, New York,
FRED ERBY, 57 & 50 Washington-st., Chi-List of drawings always published the New York Herald, Sun, Staats-Zeitung, Phintelphia Record, Philadelphia Sanday Dispatch, Pittaburgh Dispatch, Cincinnait Enquirer, Cincinnait Commercial, and Louisville Commercial. All out-of-town ticket-holders are mailed a copy of the official fist as soon as received.

FINANCIAL. FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED **GOLD MINING COMPANY**

Lawrence County, Dakota Territory, "BLACK HILLS." Capital \$10,000,000 In 100,000 Shares of \$100 EACH

This famous and valuable property has heretofore been owned and controlled by a few capitaliga, through whose energy and means is has been brought to its present admirable condition.

Monthly dividends of 25 cents per share were commenced in December last.

With the view of creating a market for it these owners have contributed about 45,450 shares of its capital stock, which have been placed in the hands of the understand for sale.

derigned for sale.

For the present the stock is offered at

TWENTY DOLLARS

per share, but the right is reserved to advance the
brice without notice.

Famphies and Descriptive Maps will be sent to applicants.

A. S. WORMSER & CO. SPress is Building New York.

PRINCE & WHITELY, 64 Brondway, New York. MUSGRAVE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 29 Pine-st., New York. DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

London Joint Stock Bank, London Buy and sell all American Securities upon the Lon-don Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms. \$1.200 returns in \$0 days on \$100 invested.
If you stock options of 40 to \$2. Address T. FOTFER
WIGHT & CO., Bankers, & Wall-st., New York.

KEATING'S

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Chicago & Northwestern For Maps, Guide-Rooks, Time-Pai accommodations, apply at any ficket offices of the Company: 6 Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express offi-corner Randolph, and State-stal, corner Casal and Madison-sta (on at the deputs.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run throug care and Council Bluffs, on the train at 10:30 a. m.

\$20,000 FOR \$1

Rannas City & Denver Past Ex. ** *27:50 pm * \$100 pm * \$100

Hall (vin Main and Atr Line) ... 7:00 am 6:00 pm pay Express ... 4:00 pm 7:00 | Louve. | Arrive

Pittaburg, Cinctunati & St. Lonis R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) Depot, corner of Chinton and Carroll-sts., West Sid Chaomanti, Indianapolla, Louisville, Columbus & East Day
Express
Night Express
1 5:00 p.pl 7:15 5

Baltimore & Ohio.
Desots, Exposition Building and foot of Two
s cond-st. Ticket Offices, Schart-st., Falser H
rand Pacific Moios, and Depth (Exposs in Su 1 2:00 mm 1 7:00 mm Depot, foot of Lake-ss. and foot of Tw

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express. 200 am 100 pm Chicago & Enstern Illinois Enlivend.
(Darville Routs.)
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

Leave. | Arr Leave | Arrive

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally orey mall, free of charge. of
thronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Asa
the only physician in the city who warrants sure

To all who are suffering from the errors cretions of youth, nervous wakeness, as loss of manbood, etc., I will send a recipentary on FRES OF CHARGE. This areat of discovered by a missionary in South Asserts of addressed anyelogy to the light. John Landson of the light of the li

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Spring Time—The Duello—The Chi-ness Mission and Treaties— Literary Diplomacy.

Private Theatricals and Day Reception at the Capital—Returning Travelers—Yankee Visitors.

hh Exhibit at Berlin—Bank Deception Col. Tom Worthington—British Courts,

NETON, D. C., April 11.—Spring owly up this way, but the Capitol med yesterday with the fragrance

densburg, with "pistols for two and forone." Duelling bistols used to form are of every Congressman's outfit, a ent on the stock of a pistol indicating that wounded a man, while a ring cut around the stock proclaimed that it liled a man. Some pistols had three or ings and a dozen nicks on their stocks,

eived the confirming approval of the
Every one expected a long debate
nomination of Minister Angell and
ssioners Swift and Trescott. But
an Eaton, of the Senate's Foreign
as Committee, improved the opportuthe end of the week's work on Friday ng, when every one was hungry and to call up the nominations, and after a Pacific Coast opposition they were med in haste. Congress must now

nw for the payment of the two Com-ers, and then the three-headed lega-start for Pekin without delay. a will start for Pekin without delay.

GEORGE SEWARD'S TREATY
already been sent back to him, with the laration that the United States Government is not to be fooled, if its representative a one, or knavishly let the mandarins wool over his eyes, that he the benefited in certain commissions. This last negotiated the will have been repudiated before Angewiff, and Trescott reach the Celestial Emstream of the commissions of the com treaty, which was negotiated by Anson ngame when he was United States Min ut when he was laying his wires for ppointment of Chinese Minister to this ther Powers. It is

THAT BURLINGAME TREATY

ates during his diplomatic sojourn at uris than the entire corps have been during a past three years. We were euchered on a fishery award with Great Britain, France is gotten the best of us in the recently-negliated war-claims treaty, and the Chinese masters of the situation.

THE PAST WEEK'S RECORD

f society movements is not a very stunning
ne, although led off with a delightful kettlerum, on Monday afternoon, at the Senator's
esidence, on Connecticut avenue. There
has not only a profusion of exotics, but of
yacinths and jonquils, which filed the
arlors with vernal fragrance. Mrs. Carenter wore a court suit of black brocade,
rimmed with broad lace work of bronze and
old, while Miss Carpenter wore a dress of
off white merino of exquisit fineness. The
urly Senator was present, and his young
on aided him in doing the honors of a
ountifully supplied lunch-table.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS

PRIVATE THEATRICALS
racted society on Tuesday evening to the
use of Mr. Dick Wallack, on I street. He
as a lawyer and Mayor of the city in
the bellum days, when he was fortunate
bugh to wed the daughter and only child
Marshal Brown, whose father kept for
ars the "Indian Queen Hotel," which the
transformed into the "Metropolitan."
e stage, scenery, lights, etc., were perfect,
if Mr. Gregoire de Willamox, now Charge
Maires of Russia here, made a delightstage-manager. The play was "Home,"
principal parts being taken by Mr. George
bbs, two of Senator Bayard's daughters,
Senator Howe's son Frank and wife,
I—last but not least—Waldimir de Meissr, Second Secretary of the Russian Legan, whose impersonation of a French
grow was perfect. After the comedy,
lich has the additional merit of brevity, reshments were served, and dancing was the
ler of the evening.

"BRENTWOOD"

s a charming villa, north of the city, which is the home of Capt. Carlisle Patterson, of the Coast Survey. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Patterson gave a musical party, and the deasant although cool weather tempted hany out to enjoy it. The prima donna of the evening was Mme. de Hagerman, wife of the Danish Minister, who achieved no small apputation when she was Mrs. Moulton. Her nusband is not willing that she should sing n public, but he does not object to her exercising her rare vocal talents at private parties, where she elicits great applause. Mrs. Setterson had about thirty guests, and was ble to give them a delicious lunch, served in courses.

e to give them a delicious lunch, served courses.

MIS. RATE CHASE SPRAGUE

e an enjoyable, petit souper to Mrs. ursby, after she had appeared in concert, the cozy pariors of her city residence, ich are filled with rare works of art, old ma, and bric-a-brac. At the close of the sent month Mrs. Sprague will leave her ter for her summer quarters, and occupy digewood, "the estate fitted up by Chieftice Chase just prior to his death, which after Conkling had relieved of present back taxation, amounting to some \$33,000.

Sprague receives no means of support a the trustees of the Sprague estate, and dies her own cance. She is as plucky as is smart, and that is saying a good deal.

POLO ON ROLLER SKATES

been played a good deal at the skating is here and in Baltimore, by the clubs of two cities, and on Thursday evening the ite game was played here before at least of spectatators. The game lasted thirty utes, when the Washington clubs were lared victors, they having secured four is to the Baltimore's three. Skating oner skates was then generally induiged in.

A JUVENILE OPERETTA, ten by Dr. Hassler for the occasion, was gutfully uptormed by the little people of

A JUVENILE OPERETTA,
by Dr. Hassler for the occasion, was
fully performed by the little people of
Newcomb at his parlors on Friday
r. It is entitled "Il Jacobi," and
tes the return of a millionaire Italian
ek to his native land, where several
intrigue for his hand and purse,
were other recitations and songs,
hade the evening pass off very pleasthe young people, and to several
en of a larger growth" who were
as spectators.

is blazing brightly all over the city, and the clergymen are anticipating large amounts of wedding fees so soon as we leave the unlucky month of April for the marriage month of May. The most noted bride is Miss Ellie Sherman, daughter of "Old Tecump!" and nephew of "Honest John," who is to marry a Lieutenant is the navy named Thackara. Then Miss Bettle Evarts is engaged to Mr. Peskins, of Boston; Miss Minnie Stewart is engaged to Mr. Davis, a son of the Providence "Painki ler" man; and Miss Virginia White, a daughter of Representative White of Pennsylvans, is engaged to Lieut Sam Cherry, of the Fifth Cavalry. Representative Clymer gois in a day or two to St. Louis to marry a widfw lady there, and it is reported that Dr. Loring, the handsome Representative from the Essex District of Massachusetts, is engaged to a widow lady in New York.

While a number of our best people are preparing to migrate to Europe, others who have been sojourning there are soon to return. Among those who will be the most warmly welcomed is Mrs. Robeson, the portly, white haired wife of the ex-Secretary, who now represents the Camden District of the Jersies. She has had with her in Paris her two nieces and her two children, and her musical talents have made her a deserved favorit in society. The Baroness von Overbech, daughter of Mrs. Vinton-Dahlgren, is also expected from Europe in June, to pass the summer as the guest of her mother at her raral home on South Mountain, in Maryland.

THAT LASS O' LOWRIE'S whose home name is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, left here on Wednesday for Niagara Falls, where spe will pass a week on the Canadian side, that she may be an inhabitant of a British cofony when her "Louisiana" (which has appeared by installments in Scribner's Magazine) is published in London, and thus secure a copyright. From Niagara she will go to Massachusetts before returning to her home here, where she has "on the stocks" another novel, the scene of which is laid in America.

which is laid in America.

MASSACHUSETTS VISITORS
have abounded here during the past week, an "excursion" having brought over two hundred from Boston and the vicinity,—mostly school-teachers who were enjoying their spring vacation by going on this "outing." The President and Mrs. Hayes received them at the White House on Wednesday night, when the state anartments were day night, when the state apartments were lighted up for their pleasure. We also have the accomplished Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spotford, who is a guest with her husband's kinsman, Librarian Spofford, and Miss S. Freeman Clarke, sister of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who is visiting the family of Dr.

Otis.

THE WORSHIPERS AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

antness" will be settled.

THE UNITED STATES EXHIBIT
at the International Fishery Exhibition, which
will be opened a week from next Tuesday,
the 20th inst., will be very creditable, and will
demonstrate the advantage of having a live,
practical man like Prof. Baird at the head of
the Smithsonian, rather than some superannuated old fossil who would have required the Smithsonian, rather than some superannuated old fossil who would have required
ten years for deliberation. The predictions
concerning the restocking of our waters with
fish are received here—with many grains of
salt, but there can be no doubt but that the
yield of fish will be increased considerably
by the artificial propagation. Capt. Collins, a
practical Gloucester fisherman, has gone to
Berlin in charge of the codfish department
of the exhibit, and before he returns he is to
visit the coasts of Norway, where such enormous quantities of codfish are caught in giglnets, without bait.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
with its extensive and picturesque grounds, is

nets, without bait.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,
with its extensive and picturesque grounds, is
the fashionable drive, and society may be
found there every pleasant afternoon. The
large estate was purchased and the buildings
have been erected with the contribution
levied on the City of Mexico by Gen. Scott
after he had captured it, since increased by
the imposition of a monthly tax on all enlisted men, with fines and the pay due deserters. It has been customary for the President and the Secretary of War to occupy two
of the houses at the Soldiers' Home during
the summer, and to be supplied with milk,
fruit, and vegetables from there, against
which the veteran inmates protest. They say
that no one, save disabled United States
soldiers, has any business at the Home.

A RUSSIAN SECRET-SERVICE REPORT.

Prof. Orbinsky, a Russian secret-service
agent, was sent here last year to examine
and report on our National-banks and paper
currency. A copy of his report has found
its way here; and the Bureau of Banking and
Currency is not happy over it. He shows
how a "legal reserve" is carried about from
bank to bank, so as to be on hand when the
inspector par his visit, and how much care
is always taken to give these inspectors a
good report, with a liberal supply of wines,
before he makes his examination. The Russian evidently had his eyes open.

OLD COL. TOM WORTHINGTON
holds the fort; and, although his wardrobe is

sian evidently had his eyes open.

OLD COL. TOM WORTHINGTON
holds the fort; and, although his wardrobe is becoming dilapidated, and he has evidently no credit at the laundry, he persists in printing pamphet-volleys aimed at Grant and Sherman. Every fine morning Col. Tom emerges from his garret, and takes a position in the vestibule of some hotel, where he button-holes his old military friends, and receives from some of them contributions for his military chest. His simple food scarcely holds soul and body together, but he is extravagant in expenditures for typography, and every week or two he issues a new pamphlet, going to prove his assertion that petther Grant nor Sherman desired to win the tattle of Shiloh, or are entitled to any credit for what they did on that hard-fought field. The old Colonel is in dead earnest, but evidently a little cracked.

A YANKEE BARRISTER.

The old Colone is in dead earnest, but evidently a little cracked.

A YANKEE BARRISTER.

Letters from London state that Judah P. Benjamin, who went by the way of Secession from the United States Senate to the British Bar, is to appear in a few weeks before the High Court of Appeals at London as the counsel for Castro, the Tichbonrue claimant. Mr. Benjamin is now 73 years of age, and he has amassed a large fortune by his profession during his voluntary exile.

A BRITISH VISITOR.

Prince Leopold is to leave England before the close of the present month to visit his sister in Canada, and he is then to come here. He will be a guest at the Legation, and Sir Edward Thornton will be able to show him the public buildings, while Lady Thornton and her daughters can gather a bevy of Yankee beauties to enliven his visit.

RACONTEUR.

Paper Monopoly.

Omais Bet.

Jt is to be boped that the Committee on Ways and Means, who have in charge the thousands of petitions from every section of our country, will feel it incumbent on themselves to take speedy action on the question of removing the duty from wood-pulp, sod-ash, and the various chemicals which enter into the composition of paper. As the case now stands, every newspaper-reader in the country is taxed for the benefit of a combination of five monopolists who manufacture wood-pulp, and forty-six individuals who manufacture paper under a royalty from these monopolists. Thus the whole newspaper fraternity and their readers are under the while of fifty-ome persons, for whose exclusive benefit a prohibitory tax is levied upon every pound of wood-pulp and chemicals used in paper-manufacture which comes to this country.

The history of the rise of the paper monopoly is often quoted by free-traders as one of their most effective arguments against a tariff. The

THE COURTS.

A SCHOOL-FUND; CASE. Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, filed a bill yesterday against the Board of Education, D. F. Crilley, and Charles S. Blair, asking for an injunction to prevent the proposed leasing of Lot 7, Block 1, in School Section Addition, on the southwest corner of Madi-son and Halsted streets, to Crilley and Blair. This lot in 1855 was leased to Afred Bellamy for twenty-four years, the lease expirinext May. The lease was subsequently a signed to W. E. Furness, trustee for connext May. The lease was subsequently assigned to W. E. Furness, trustee for complainant, to secure an indebtedness, and Furness went into-possession and collected the rents. Chandler claims that before paying some ground rent which was in arrears, Furness went to the Board of Education to see about another lease, and was told he could get it on favorable terms. The Board, however, in February last advertised for bids from parties desiring to lease the property either in separate lots or as a whole. A bid of \$7,500 a year was received from Carson, Firie, Scott & Co., but subsequently withdrawn. Another advertisement was made in March, when Crilly & Blair bid \$8,000 more for the first five years than any other bidder, and got the lease, covenanting to erect a stone or brick building worth \$100,000 on the property. Chandler now charges that Crilly & Blair conspired with certain members of the Board, by which they were enabled to know what the various bids were, so as to be able to bid higher; that the Secretary of the Board had promised him a renewal of his lease, and that the Board has no legal authority to dispossess him. The Board insist that they were anxious to lease the whole tract, comprising seven lots, including complainant's, to some one responsible party, so that it would be substantially improved. The lots extend along the east side of Halsted street, from Madison to Monroe, and are covered with small frame buildings. The Board also deny any conspiracy, and claim they were only acting in a way most beneficial to the School Fund. A motion for injunction will probably be made to-day before Judge Blodget.

THE C., P. & S. W. In the case of the Farmer's Loan and Trust ompany vs. The Chicago, Pekin & South-vestern Railroad Company, one of the ees under the mortgage, F. E. Hinekley, filed a petition vesterday stating that he wished some instructions as to whether he wished some instructions as to whether he should go on with the foreclosure proceedings or not. Some of the stockholders insist that default in payment of interest on the mortgage has been met, while others deny it. The petition, together with certain other matters in controversy, was referred to E. B. Sherman, Master in Chancery, to examine as to the facts and report to Judge Drummond.

ELISON & POMEROY.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by George W. Pomeroy against his partner, John A. Elison, to close up the auction business in which they have been engaged. Complainant states that in October, 1873, he and Elison went into partnership together, he putting in \$10,000 cash, and agreeing that all profits and losses should be divided equally. The firm was dissolved Feb. 29, 1880, by mutual consent, when it was ascertained that the firm debts were \$12,241, of which \$10,000 was due complainant for his capital. The assets of the firm were \$5,151, which might be increased in the event of a favorable termination to some litigation in Michigan. During the existence of the partnership complainant drew out \$29,744 and Elison \$30,782. Complainant has the assets of the firm in his possession, and he ELISON & POMEROY. assets of the firm in his possession, and he asks that Elison may be compelled to account for his share, and that the business of the firm may be speedily settled.

Judge Blodgett will begin the call of his criminal dochet to-day. The cases of B. F. Allen, John McArthur, and Henry Greenebaum are the first on the list.

Judge Tuley has decided to change his quarters from the room now occupied by

quarters from the room now occupied by him to the more commodious rooms in the southeast corner of the old rookery, formerly occupied by Judge McAllister. The files will be kept in what was the jury-room. The change will be made this morning.

Some time ago Sam W. Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, began a suit in attachment against Harry Webb, atlas Pease, and attached \$700 of property claimed to have been stolen by Webb. Yesterday Webb entered into a recognizance in the sum of \$1,400, with W. W. O'Brien, George H. Kettelle, and Dave Thoruton as sureties, and the attachment was dissolved.

Judge Tuley will have a general call of bis docket the 20th linst.

Judge Jameson will sit in the Criminal Court Saturday afternoon to dispose of all his unfinished business.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Otto Kamph from Gurnia Kamph on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Barnum granted a decree to Frances S. Brinkworth from Henry Brinkworth on the ground of cruelty.

FEDERAL COURTS. C. Leckie, assignee in bankruptcy of W. L. Welsh, began a suit yesterday to recover \$1,000 of Simon Reid, Thomas Murdoch, and

\$1,000 of Simon Read, The Frederick Fischer.
Harriet L. Card commenced a suit in trespass against Daniel W. Hamlin, claiming \$10,000 damages. STATE COURTS. George D. Woodbury brought suit yester-day to recover \$1,000 damages of Michael W. Manning and John Rogers. Almer H. Wells sued the same parties for the same

Wells sued the same parties for the same amount.

Nelson Kingsland filed a bill against Robert Ellis, John H. Perry, John H. Throop, and James W. Bye to foreclose a mortgage for \$10,000 on Lot 1, Block 9, in Jennings' Subdivision of a part of Jennings & Moffitt's Subdivision of the south 60 acres of the E. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 10, 38, 14.

E. J. H. Tanser sued Louis Schultze for \$1,000.

Hannah Sondheim commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago West Division Railway Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Herman B. Barclay letters of administration were issued to Annie B. Barclay. The estate is valued at about \$100. In the estate of Wilhelm Simon letters of administration were issued to Mina Simon. The estate is valued at about \$5,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODERT-Call of his criminal docket.

APPELLATE COURT-Motions.

JUDGE GLARY-917, 920, 921, 923, 924, 925, 927,
928, 929, 930, 922, 933, and 938. No. 884, Burton ys.

Vessel Owners' Towing Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON-No call. No. 4, Rock River
Paper Compuny vs. Chicago Publishing Company, on trial.

JUDGE BOGERS-191 to 210, inclusive, except 183, 197, and 205. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN-122, 168 to 180, inclusive, except 183, 197, and 205. No. 98, Coffey vs.

Sterns, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY-4, 5, and 8. No. 3, Town of Hyde Park vs. Fifth National Bank, still on trial, but nearly concluded.

JUDGE BARNUM-13 and 13. No. 2,702 on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS-insure cases from 9 to 10 a, m. THE CALL.

JUDGMENTS. UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-PETT—Lucius M. Cary vs. Edwin Walker, \$3,455. Superior Court—Judge Gary—William Mehl

RELIGIOUS.

Dr. Gibson, pastor, reported healthy progress, with fifty-eight new members. The Chicago Third Church reported a resident membership of 1,445. During the year 210 new members had been received and shrty-eight members had been dismissed by letter. The spiritual condition of the church had been very encouraging. Evanston First Church, the Rev. Dr. Noyes, pastor, reported congregations good and gaining, Sabbath-school flourishing and increasing, and encouraging additions to the church by letter. Hyde Park First Church, the Rev. D. S. Johnson, pastor, reported deepening religious interest, with thirty young people

THE ASSESSMENTS FOR HOME MISSIONS
for the ensuing year, which were settled as follows: First Church, \$1,200; Second Church,
\$1,300; Third Church, \$1,200; Second Church,
\$1,500; Third Church, \$1,500; Fourth Church,
\$3,500; Fifth Church, \$50; Sixth Church, \$50;
Eighth Church, \$300; Jefferson Park Church,
\$350; Fullerton Avenne Church, \$150; Westminster Church, \$50; Reunion Church, \$50;
First German Church, \$60; Forty-first Street,
\$25; Hyde Park, \$125; Homewood, \$25; Bloom,
\$25; Will, \$10; Peotone, \$30; Manteno, \$25; Knnkakee, First, \$60; Second, \$5; St. Anne, \$15;
Wheeling, German, \$20; Dunton, \$25; Libertyville, \$6; Half Day, \$5; Waukepan, \$30; Lake Forest, \$25; Highland
Park, \$25; Evanston, \$250; Du Page,
\$10; Riverside, \$75; River Park, \$10; Austin,
\$25; Braidwood, \$25; Wilmington, \$40; Elwood,
\$5; Joliet, Pirst, \$40; Central, \$100; Rnglewood,
\$0; Scotch, \$30; Maywood, \$15; Holland, \$10.
In connection with the election of members of
the General Assembly, it may be stated that
the Rev. Drs. Noyes and Johnson were not
ames before the voting began.

ORK PARK. The people of the Oak Park Congregation Church Tuesday welcomed their new past Since the Rev. George Huntington tendered i resignation in October, after sine years of inbor, the congregation have been without a leader. In January last the Rev. Edward D. Eston, a graduate of Ankover College, who, since his ordination in 1876, has been in charge of the church at Newton, Ia., was proferred and ac-

cepted the vacasht pulpit. He has preached to
the entire satisfaction of the congregation,
making hosts of friends, and yesterday was installed as the regular pastor of the Society. Dr.
Eaton is a young man of pleasing address and
affable manner, and possesses the elements of
personal popularity in a marked degree.

The Congregational Church of Oak Park was
organized in 1862, and has had but three pastors
during its history. The church now occupied
by the Society is one of the stateliest editions
about Chicago, and the Society boasts in addition to the church building the ownership of a
handsome parsonage.

Great interest was manifested in the services, many visitors from abroad being
present. The customary examination of
the candidate took place in the afternoon.
The Rey. C. E. Dickinson, of Eigin, who was the
first pastor of the Oak Park Church, was chosen
Moderator. The details of the examination,
metaphysical in their nature and confined entirely to doctrinal subjects, are omitted. Suffice
it to say that the young pastor passed an excellent examination.

The evening exercises began at half-past 7, a
very large audience being present. The defails
of the laddes had arranged about the front
of the pulpit platform a really beautiful display
of blooming howers and trailing plants, which
blended exquisitily with the general surroundings of the auditorium. A largely augmented
choir, led by O. E. Blackmer, rendered appropriate selections in excellent style, adding
greatly to the interest of the services.

The following program was carried out in
full: Invocation, by Prof. J. T. Hyde, D. D.;
reading of Scripture, by the Rev. J. C. Armstrong; sermon, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D.;
installing prayer, by the Rev. S. W. Eaton;
right hand of fellowship, by the Rev. Arthur
Little; charge to the pastor, by Prof. S. I. Curtiss, D. D.; charge to the pastor, by Prof. S. I. Curtiss, D. D.; charge to the popule, by the Rev.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

At the Third Presbyterian Church last evening

ORDINATION SERVICES.

At the Third Presbyterian Church last evening
A. B. Court was ordained as an evangelist and
minister by a committee of the Chicago Presbytery appointed for that purpose. The Rev.
James Maclaughian, Moderator, presided, and
beside the Committee quite a number were present.

James Maclaughlan, Moderator, presided, and beside the Committee quite a number were present.

The exercises were after the usual form, and commenced with the introduction of the candidate for ordination, who presched a "test sermon," taking his text from Revelation, ix., 22. His subject was "Worship," and his handling of it was concise and logical.

Prof. Efflictt defivered the ordination address, which was brief and to the point; the Moderator propounded the constitutional questions; Prof. Patton made the continution prayer; and the paster of the church delivered the charge to the andidate.

Mr. Court proposes to start at an early day for Utah, where he will labor amoug the Mormons, and he will carry with him the prayers of the church and the best wishes of his large circle of friends.

An Austrian Scandal.

Correspondence New Fork World.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Emperor, one of whose greatest ambitions is to keep up the "prestige" of the army, has been sorely troubled latery by the misbehavior of one of his Generals. Field-Marshal-Lieutenant Prochazka, married to a beauty taken by him from the stage of a a small theatre, and living an extravagant life, hus been of inte observed to be spending great sums at a time. On one of his trips to Paris he had been told that a number of French bunkers were trying to get a concession to found a gumbling-house in the Republic of San Marino, but that the Republic absolutely refused granting one. Prochazka, with a Secretary, traveled to Italy, and there became acquainted with the only General of the quaint little Republic, one Count Maroldi, to whom he spoke of his project of getting the sambling-house concession, and who immediately promised to use all his influence in obtaining it. Barron Prochazka, it appears, believed that in so small a State the only General of the quaint little Republic, one Count Maroldi, to whom he spoke of his project of getting the sambling-house concession of them, promising to pay 5,00,00 francs for it on the day when the gambling-house was opene

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Pork Proble Special Directed by The Chicago Irreduced CHICAGO, April 12.—It must be a puzzle CHICAGO, April 12.—It must be a puzzle to understand why he CHICAGO, April 12.—It must be a puzzle to many of your readers to understand why hos at the Stock-Yards should command about the same price per pound on foot that meas por now brings in store. This is a point worth looking into. Of course, pork cannot be made at the present price of pogs, save at a loss of 6 or 55 per barrel. Whe then buys the hogs, and why do they buy them. I will tell you. A packing-house employé esplained the mystery in their legitimate business, had been losing money all winter, but that by speculation, but selling short" and then breaking down the market so as to cover at a profit, they had save themselves from loss. In order to carry out their program, it has been necessary for them to keep up the price of hog at the Stock-Yards, as the receipts would have fallen so low as to have damaged their plans farmers must be induced to send on everything in the shape of hogs, and they have done so, until the country has been so thoroughly drained that the probability is that there will be but little work for our summer packers to do. It must be evident, therefore, that either pork units largely advance or the prices of hogs largely decline, or the business of packing must come to an end. A forced and annatural depression has put mess pork down to a price far below the cost of its possible production. It is at present the lowest and the cheapest article in the country, and the safest into which any man can put his money.

Victoria and Theebaw.

To the Editor of 2 is Chicago Tribuna.
CHICAGO, April 14.—jestorday you expressed surprise that the Brit in Government did not take in hand and punit i that infamous mouster Theebaw, the present ging of Burmah.

Every one who reads of his awful atrocities must share with you the same feeling of indignation. But don't expect any such vengeance from the British Government; Theebaw is a King, the coequal in that respect of Victoria, Queen of England,—a brother King by Diving right. It would be a denial of her own right of sovereignty for Victoria to interfere with Theeright. It would be a denial of her own right of sovereignty for Victoria to interfere with Thee-baw to punish or prevent his crimes. You need expect no such inconsistency from her or her crift. If Theebaw was to visit England the vengeance of the populace might reach him, but their fury would in no respect find countenance from the Throni itself or its Ministers. The intamy of the Divine-right doctrine was never more sharply defined than in the present instance At this day in the nineteenth century crimes which make the world shudder are committee with impunity under its protecting power. We

Home for incurables.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHICAGO, April 14.—I have read with particular interest the articles and letters which have appeared from time to time in The Tribuns in regard to a home for incurables. Now, sir, is there any just reason why Chicago should not boast a free hospital for incurables? Have you ever heard of the wast sums of money which are raised by the workingmen of England for the heard of the murits homelists? Did you

boast a free hospital for incurables? Have you ever heard of the vast sums of money which are raised by the workingmen of England for the benefit of the public hospitals? Did you ever hear of "hospital Saturday" is a day on which the workingmen and working women of England every year make special contributions in support of hospitals. "Hospital Sunday" is a day when the churches have special collections for the same object. The contributions of the working people are renerally obtained in this way; In all the establishments in which there is considerable labor employed, notices are posted informing the work people of the coming" Hospital Saturday." In many cases the work folk notify their employers the amounts they propose to give, and the sums are deducted from their wages. Some will give one day's pay, some two, others a week's pay, and some just what they can. In other cases a bowl is placed at the paytable, and the men or women, just as the case may be, drop in their contributions. On Hospital Saturday many larre employers of labor are in the habit of calling their employés together and addressing them, and urging them to reasonal generously to the claims of suffering humanity. There as "may ladies in England who deprave themselvers as a pair of new gloves or a new dress in order runs they may subscribe on Hospital Saturday or Sanday. Now, if all the ladies of this truly great city will only do the same, even for a year or two, what a fund we should have for the Home for Incurables! A blessing would surely follow such self-denial. Could we not have "Hospital" Saturday are not less generous than their brethren across the Atlantic. If a few noble-hearted ladies could be raised in this manner. Of course the wealthy would not permit themserves to be left behind in a matter like this. I would also suggest that boxes for contributions be placed in conspicuous places in our hotels, in railway stations, church doors, respectable groceries, saloons, etc., marked, "Subscriptions for Home for lineurables will be a goo

speed the good work.

Jury Bribing and Other Frands in the Administration of Justice.

To the Editor of The Chicage Tribune.

Chicago, April 14.—Some years ago, when the City of New York was reeking with the crimes and frauds perpertanted by Tweed and his gang of confederates, so distinguished a lawyer as Mr. Charles O'Conor took up the sword of justice and pursued the rascals until they fied to foreign countries or were incarcerated in the State Penitentiaries. It is gratifying to the people of Chicago to learn that the example of Mr. O'Conor is about to be followed here by a not less distinguished member of the Illinois Bar, and that Mr. Leonard Swett has entered the field for the discovery and punishment of all persons engaged in criminal practices, now so common in the administration of justice.

It is the duty of every good citizen to aid Mr. Swett in the work which he has undertaken, and to that end all persons having knowledge of any irregularities in the proceedings in the courts, tampering with jurors, corrupting Judges, producing forged documents, or false witnesses, perjury in oaths taken for changes of venue, and the like, should report the same at once to Mr. Swett for his action. And it is especially desirable that there should be a radical reformation in the administration of criminal justice in this county; defaulters, embezziera, insurance swindlers, and land pirates—all men who have money made by violating the laws—should be equally punished with the poor devils whose chief crimes are ignorance and degradation, and who steal, pernaps, to live. In other words, there should be a reform in the system which enables criminal violating the laws—should be equally punished with the poor devils whose chief crimes are ignorance and degradation, and who steal, pernaps, to live. In other words, there should be a reform in the system which enables criminal violating the laws—should be equally punished with the poor devils whose chief crimes are ignorance and degradation, and who steal, pernaps, to live. In

COLORADO MINING.

A Pessimistic View of the Subject SILVER CLIFF, Colo., April 10.—The tide o Silver Cliff, Colo., April 10.—The tide of immigration is setting towards the Gunnison country. Thousands are flocking from the East, all expecting to coin silver and gold from every rock that happens to be on the surface. If one-tenth part of the silver and gold is discovered that prospectors expect to find, gold will not be worth 50 cents on the dollar and silver will be worthless. dollar, and silver will be worthless.

The fact is, there is no such quantity of gold and silver in the Gunnison as reported. It may be "in the mind" of the prospectors

and "pligrims," but does not exist elsewhere. Thousands of these "pligrims" will ride a burro or broncho into the Gunnison, and walk back. Thousands will ride here from the East in palace cars, and count the test on the rally and going back home in the ties on the railroad going back home in the

The great bonanza is just ahead. One thing is certain: If Congress does not settle the Ute question, the miners will have all they want to do in settling this question, without prospecting for gold and silver. Many "pilgrims," not being acclimated, are already "turning up their toes to the daisles," and thousands more will follow before the summer is through.

The fact is, the "tenderfoot" exodus is the most insane that ever afflicted the East or any other people. But come they will, and come they may.

Those that come by Kansac City should take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad to Pueblo; then to Cleora or to Alamosa, in order to get to the Gunnison country. It is a waste of time to go to Denver, and thence to Leadville, to get to the Gunnison, and is at least 200 miles farther than by Alamosa, reckoning from Kansas City.

This is a country of exaggeration and simon, and is at least 200 miles farther than by Alamosa, reckoning from Kansas City.

This is a country of exaggeration and simon-pure lies. The thinness of the atmosphere is supposed to cause this state of morality. Mine-tenths of all the experts sent here to report on mines fail victims to the great altitude of the country, and "blunder" in the expert. The thin, dry air "influences" the report, and he sees "millions in sight"

sent here to report on mines fall victims to the great altitude of the country, and "blunder" in the expert. The thin, dry air "influences" the report, and he sees "millions in sight" when the mine is exhausted. The Eastern capitalist believes the expert and invests his money, gets bitten, and then, to get even, stocks his mine at \$10,000,000, and bites somebody else. And so it goes.

This is essentially a country of greatness. "Here are the biggest mountains, the greatest bonanzas, the most extensive speculation, and the most enormous falsehoods that ever escaped the lips of man. Downright lying has become a fine art and a hoods that ever escaped the lips of man. Downright lying has become a fine art and a profession. All the papers published in the mining camp lie from the word "go," and do not stop at the end of the race, but keep right on so long as the editor has strength to wield his lying pen; and when he "kicks the bucket" he has an assistant editor trained to fall in and keep up the race of lying. But then the editor is not responsible; for, if his paper does not lie about the camp and get imaginative, his patrons will desert him in a body. To the average Colorado editor this stares him in the face: "Lie or die."

BILL GREY.

The Kansas Tornado-Some of Its Peeuliar Features—Narrow Escapes Reported.

Dr. W. W. Watkins of Crawford County, Kanasa, and formerly of St. Louis, is in the city on a visit, having just come from his home. He gives an interesting account of the eccentricities of the ravages of the tornado which recently visited his section of the Storm was from fifty to itself his section of the Storm was from fifty to itself his section of the Storm was from fifty to decent with the small end down. The torn of a funnel, with the small end down. Again it would settle down until a much broader section would sweep the earth. Its progress was not so remarkably swift, but the whirling motion was of marvellous force, seizing up and destroying nearly everything in its way. One farmer, who heard and saw it coming, called out his wife, and to the comment of the comment of the lower of field. After running a little distance they looked back and saw the gyrating column strike the house, which crumbled up like an eggshell in the grip of a giant. The farmer declared that the timbers and tree branches whirled about by the cloud looked exactly like the crinkled legs of myriad monster spiders. Another man who was sitting quietly at home when the storm struck feit and heard his house suddenly demolished with a crash which was almost drowned in the roar of the tempest. For a middle have been deared that the timbers of the tempest. For a middle have been made they come the control of the tempest. For a middle have been made they are considerably surper dissourceing from his surprise and finds and on recovering from his surprise and finds and his surprise has been granted, the proposed ship-ganal from the Bariet to t

SarsaparillianRes

Pure blood makes sound flesh strong a clear skin. If you would have your your bones sound, without caries, and plexion fair, use RADWAY'S SAR LIAN RESOLVENT. A GRATEFUL RECOG

FALSE AND TRUE We extract from Dr. Radway's un

Radway's Sarsaparillian Res

One L. Var per Bo

MINUTE BEMEUX In from one to twenty minutes, never relieve PAIN with one thorough spelles matter how violent or exeruciating the RHEUMATIC. Bed-ridden, Infirm. Neurona Neurolic of posterated with the property of the prop Nervous Neursiefe, or prestrated will may suffer, RADWAY'S ERADY will afford instant case.

Bladder, Inflammation of the Riderya, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Coof the Lungs, Sone Threat, Difficult Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Crustheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Ton Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Age Chilbians, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sumsellants, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pain Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly sales.

FEVER AND AGU Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Commission to a remedial agent in the world cure Fever and Ague, and all other Billious. Scarlet, Typhold, Yellow, fevers (aided by BADWAY'S PILLE) to RADWAY'S READY RELIES.

It will in a few moments, when takes my to directions, cure Cramps, Special Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Hesdack, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowel. Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle way's Ready Relief with them. A few water will provent sickness or pains from of water. It is better than French in water will provent sickness or pains from of water. It is better than Prench bitters as a stimulant. Miners and Lumbermen should always vided with it.

CAUTION. All remedial agents capable of destroy
by an overdose should be avoided. More
opium, strychnine, arnies, hyosoiamus, as
powerful remedies, dose at certain time, a
small doses, relieve the patient during the
tion in the system. But perhaps
the suffering, and another dose can
the suffering, and another dose can
reserve the patient during the
suffering, and another dose can
accust when a positive remedy lite
Beady Relief will stop the most capacing
pain quicker, without entailing the
suffering and another dose as
pain quicker, without entailing the
suffering and another dose
pain quicker, without entailing the
suffering and suffering the last
culty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only
agent in vogue that will instantly stop

Perfect Purpolive Scothing Applications of the Stomach Liver, Bowels Ridgeston, Organization of the Stomach Liver, Bowels Ridgeston, Dysappels, Ridgeston, Brantad to effect a perfect cure. Purply ble, containing no moroury, minerals, etc. Control of the Ridgeston, Dysappels, Ridgeston, Dysappels, Ridgeston, Dysappels, Ridgeston, Dysappels, Ridgeston, Brantad to effect a perfect cure. Purply ble, containing no moroury, minerals, etc. Containing no moroury, minerals, etc. Containing for Diseases of the digestive or stipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Head, Parling at the Head, Defice, St. Centre, and Duil Paln in the Head, Defice, St. Centre, St. Centre, St. Centre, St. Centre, St. Centre, St. Centre, Purple, St. Centre, Pu

SOLD BY DRUGGIST

VOLUME CLOTH

SUCO

PUTNAL

tention. Under its pre-ment the trade of TI more than trebled---and demand been so great for SPRING STYLES in

Ulstere Men's S Boys' and C

During their Grand Spr for the past ten days, Furlong, the Resident whose personal supervis-ing for THE PUTNAM is PUTNAM has assum proportions that, notwiock, it still finds it mess capacity to meet Messrs. MINER, BEA who rank second to no It ing Manufacturers in it the proprietors of THE I ING HOUSE, and the fa coming apparent to all nate their own styles, w the latest, and somethin facture all the Cle PUTNAM, and that in you are dealing direct w turer, and thus save the wholesaler's profit. With Mr. Furlong's

East the public may loo new in materials and sty tion of which will convi-sitive that it is no long patronize merchant tal get fine material and parment, equal in ever hat emanating from an PUTNAM CLOTHI

131 & 133 Clark-st. and MINER, BEAL &

W. H. FURLONG, Resi TO BEN

TO RE

A large Corner Vault, on the Se Apply to WM. C.

In La Salle Several very desirable C warmed with steam. B proof, and with elevator.
THOMAS

TO L A splendid business room on the Building, over Matson & Contate-st. Apply to

PULVER ? U-HOYNE BLANK - BOOK

Outdon for Banks a specialty Every kind of Blank-Book LITHOGRAPI Notes, Checks, Bonds Diplomes, Manufactu Done in the best man samples and estimate PRINTERS and E Printing done in all its brane angraving on Wood, Stone, All work done on our done,

BLANK B STATIONERY AND All of Superior Quality and at L. The J. W. JONES Statione

A gentleman of po capital of \$25,000 () stallments), who can of the office and fine ment, may be admit ment, may be admit nor in a incretive as manufacturing bush ing several valuable References exchang H 22, Tribune office.